THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

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H. CADWELL.
June 6, 1846. 3

HARDWARE. Shelf Hardware and House Trimmings can always be had very cheap at the cheap store of S. JACKSON & co.
December 21, 1846. 27

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.
The subscriber has just received from the eastern cities a large lot of Ladies and Misses SHOES of all kinds, comprising
Thick double souled Walking Shoes,
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Also, a large lot of Men's and Boy's CAPS, of all qualities from 12 1-2 cents to $2 50. All the articles shall be sold at extremely low prices as we believe in small profits and quick sales. Call and see.
H. CADWELL.
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1846. N. B. 1846.
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October 10, 1846.

Written for the Erie Observer.

MAY-MORN.

BY ARCHETYPAL.

Come, come we'll abroad, the birds are all singing;
Oh listen! how sweet and how cheering the strain.
The fields are enrich'd with flowers upspringing,
The primrose and tulip are budding again;
Away, through the valley, we'll roam o'er the hill,
We'll follow thro' meadows the voice of the rill;
We'll brush off the dew as we ramble along,
And join in the medley of nature's glad song.

The groves are all ve with soft merry voices,
All happy and joyous they mingle their lay,
And the hoary crown'd hill with echo rejoices,
And lo! in the green lawn, the lambkins at play;
How glitters the dew in the cup of the flower,
As steals the soft zephyr, unseen, thro' the bower,
To bear on its wing, from the lilac and thorn
Rich odors, to pour on the breath of the morn.

How graceful the smoke from yon cottage is curling.
As slowly it steals to the maple-tree arch,
To look its last look on the crystal fount purling,
Then, spirit-like, v nish and soar to the sky.
Oh, what is so rich as the scene now before us,
So lovely and bright in the morn sun's ray,
All nature is joined in the con matin chorus,
That welcomes and blesses the sweet month of May!

Month of young flowers, we hail thee with gladness.
Thou harbinger fair, of bright summer at hand;
Thy calm smile dispelleth the gloom and the sadness
That winter's grim frown had spread over the land;
Like a bride from the altar, young, blushing, and fair,
Thou'rt come, in thy beauty, to gladden us here,
And strew o'er the meadow, the bower, and lea,
Sweet flowrets that modestly smile up to thee.

From Graham's Magazine.

THE OATH OF MARION.
A STORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY CHARLES J. PETERSON.

CHAPTER. I.

Every man knows best how to buckle his own belt.—Falstaff.

"Did you get the pass, Macdonald?" said a young man, looking up, as his servant entered the lodging-house in Charleston, in the latter part of the year 1780.

"Yes, sir, and the baggage and horses are ready," was the reply of a stalwart youth whose dress betokened a condition removed from that of an ordinary menial, and partaking rather of a familiar though humble companion. "I think we can give them the slip, sir—Lord! how I wish for a crack at these fellows! and once with Marion, we'll not long want an opportunity."

"Be in waiting for me at midnight, then," said the first speaker; and, as Macdonald retired, he threw himself back again into his chair, and fixing his eyes on the floor, resigned himself to the abstraction out of which he had been roused.

Howard Preston, the hero of our story, had just returned from Europe, where he had been fulfilling the injunctions of his father's will by a course of study and travel until his 24th year. The first great sorrow of his life had been his parting, at sixteen, with the only child of his guardian, Kate Mowbray, then a lovely little girl, who for years had been his pet and playmate. Many were the tears she also shed at the separation, and faithfully did she promise not to forget her boy lover. Such childish preferences usually end with youth, but it was not so in the present instance.—With every letter from abroad came a gift for Kate, which she requited with some trifle worked by her own hands. But as years elapsed, and Kate approached womanhood, these presents were no longer returned, and Preston, piqued at what he thought neglect, gradually came to confine himself, in his letters home, to a cold inquiry after her health, instead of devoting, as heretofore, two-thirds of the epistle to her. Yet he never thought of America without thinking of Kate: and when he landed at Charleston, a month before our tale begins, he was wondering into what kind of a woman she had grown up.

Still his old feelings of pique was uppermost when shown into her father's magnificent parlor; and this, combined with his astonishment at seeing a graceful and highbred woman announced as his old playmate, lent an air of coldness and embarrassment to his greetings. Whether it was this or some other cause, Kate, who was advancing eagerly, suddenly checked herself, colored, and put on all her dignity. The interview, so inauspiciously begun, was short and formal, and to Preston at least, unsatisfactory. He had expected, in spite of their tacit misunderstanding, that Kate would meet him as rapturously as of old, forgetting that the child had become a woman. He overlooked, also, the effect his own restraint might have produced. Thus he returned to his lodgings, dissatisfied and angry, half disposed to dislike, yet half compelled to admire the beautiful and dazzling creature from whom he had just parted. The truth was, Preston, though hitherto ignorant of it, had loved his old playmate from boyhood. This had made him feel her neglect so acutely, and this had led him secretly to hope that her welcome on his return would heal the past. No wonder he went home angry, yet quite as much in love as ever.

Preston and Kate often met after this, but they seemed destined to misunderstand each other. Kate was really ignorant of the mischief she had done. She had come down to meet him with a heart full of the memories of other days, and, if truth must be told, a little nervous and anxious how he, of whom she had so often thought in secret, would receive her. His proud demeanor had chilled her. Nor on subsequent occasions were their interviews more satisfactory. Indeed, Kate was puzzled and vexed at Preston's manner. No one could, at times, be more interesting; yet no one was so often haughty and disagreeable. Kate sighed to think how changed he had become; then she was angry at herself for sighing.

Kate was accordingly as wayward as Preston—and who, indeed, had greater excuse?—Rich and well-born, beautiful and high-spirited, she was positively the reigning belle in Charleston during the whole of that gay winter. To a complexion delicately fair, and a person of the most exquisite proportions, she united those graces of mind and manner, which, in that courtly day, were considered the unerring accompaniments of high-breeding. Report awarded to her numbers of unsuccessful suitors; but all had tacitly resigned their claims in favor of Major Lindsay, an English officer of noble blood, between whom and an earldom there was only a single life. Gay and splendid in person and equipage, the Major no sooner laid siege to the heart of the heiress, than her less favored suitors gave over in despair; and what between lounging most of his mornings away in her parlor, and attending her abroad on all occasions, he speedily came to have the field nearly altogether to himself.

The arrival of the Major anticipated that of Preston about a month, and when our hero returned, he found his rival almost domesticated at Mr. Mowbray's house. Jealousy soon revealed to Preston the secret of his long-hidden love; but it made him heartily hate the Major. The two gentlemen seemed to perfectly understand each other. But the Englishman knew better than his rival how to suppress his feelings, and accordingly possessed every advantage over him in superior ease and self-command. Had Kate wished otherwise, she could not but have given the larger share of her attention to the graceful, brilliant, and composed man of fashion, rather than his more irritable and wayward rival, whom a fancied slight, in word or look, was sufficient to make dumb for a whole evening. Depend upon it, the worst possible use to which a lover can put himself is to be sulky.

Perhaps it was the enmity he nourished against his more successful rival; perhaps it was the natural indignation of a frank and noble heart against oppression; perhaps, which is more natural, it was both combined; but Preston had not been long at home before he formed the resolution to take part with his countrymen in the war then going on; and the sudden appearance of General Marion on the Santee, where he began a partizan conflict with the invaders, opened to him a favorable way for carrying out his design, which he only postponed until he could part from Kate on better terms. He flattered himself that she herself was secretly on the side of the colonists, for her father had once held a commission under the provisional government, although since the fall of Charleston and the apparent conquest of the colony, he, like many others, had been induced to take protection, and ground his arms as neutral.

One morning Preston found Kate alone in her little parlor. It was rare that she was without visiters, for Major Lindsay, at least, was usually at her side. Kate wore a pretty morning dress, and was sewing, her little tiny foot that rested on a cushioned stool, peeping provokingly out beneath the snowy muslin.—A woman one admires never looks lovlier than when occupied in this truly feminine employment; and as Kate made room for Preston beside her, with her sweetest smile, he thought she had never seemed half so charming.—Lovers can imagine how happy Preston soon was. He and Kate talked of old times, she busily plying her needle, but every now and then looking up with animation into his face. His heart beat quicker, and he longed to tell her how he loved her; it would, I fear, have set your head or mine, reader, topsy-turvy at once. A dozen long forgotten incidents were called to mind: how Preston had once rescued Kate from the river, how they both wept when her old nurse died, and a score of other things.—The color of both heightened, and Preston felt every instant as if he could snatch the dear girl to his arms. In the eagerness of conversation, all at once Kate placed her hand familiarly on his.

"And do you remember," she said, gazing up with sparkling eyes into his face, "do you remember when the pony ran away with you? Oh! I was half dead with fright, and screamed lustily. Those were happy days! I wonder if we are ever as happy as in childhood? I sometimes wish we were back again on that old lawn." And she sighed.

"Do you, indeed?" said Preston, his whole face lighting up, and he took her hand by an impulse he could no longer resist.

At that moment the words which would have decided his fate, were rising to Preston's lips, and Kate, as if secretly forewarned, began to tremble and be confused, when the door was flung open, and the servant in a loud voice announced Major Lindsay.

If any of my readers has ever been interrupted when about to declare himself, and had to come plump down from rapture to foolishness, he can imagine Preston's chagrin at the entrance of the visitor. However, he had tact enough to think of Kate's embarrassment, and as he rose to make his bow, adroitly placed himself so as to conceal her for a moment, and allow her time to recover from her confusion. The Major gave both parties on the instant, a suspicious glance, but his softest smile immediately succeeded, and with easy assurance, taking the seat Preston had vacated, he glided into a strain of brilliant small talk, such as would have done honor to any gallant of the day, incomparable at compliments and snuff boxes. Preston was angry at this unceremonious supplanting, but even more angry to see how quickly Kate recovered herself, and dashed out into the strife of repartee, with a spirit and ease superior even to the Major's. Preston chafed; and thought she might have been a little less interested. At first, he was silent and reserved, then he began to be uneasy, and once or twice he yielded to his irritability in words. He cursed his folly for imagining, as he did five minutes before, that she thought more of him than she did of others. He fixed his eyes half frowningly, half contemptuously on Kate. She colored immediately, he thought with conscious guilt. The next instant she turned haughtily away and addressed the Major. Now, for the first time, Preston became convinced of the existence of the engagement respecting which he had heard so much.—Burning with mortification, after sitting a few seconds, during which Kate did not once address him, he rose, and abruptly took his leave.

"She loves him," he exclaimed, bitterly.—Dazzled by the glitter of a coronet, she casts aside her old and tried friend like a worn-out trinket. Oh, God! was it for this I treasured her memory through long years?"

For hours he remained alone, now pacing his chamber with rapid strides, now burying his face moodily in his hands. He recalled all his various interviews with Kate, and strove to remember her every word and look; the result was, to curse himself for his egregious folly in fancying for a moment that she loved him. But after awhile, his feelings grew less exasperated. He reflected on Kate's manner that morning, before the arrival of Major Lindsay, and hope once more dawned in his bosom.

"I will lose no time," he said, "in learning my fate decisively. I shall see Kate at her aunt's ball, and her manner there will determine my suspense. If she is cold and haughty, I will understand that she wishes to rebuke my presumption this morning.—In that case, I will trifle here no longer, but at once join Gen. Marion. Macdonald my foster-brother, loves me too well to desert me, but he has been crazy to be gone this fortnight past. I will order him to get a pass and have every thing ready in case of the worst, which my heart forebodes."

It was after arriving at this determination, and receiving Macdonald's message, that Preston gave himself up to his melancholy, nor did he rise from his desponding position until it was time to dress for Mrs. Blakely's ball.

The sound of gay music, the flashing of diamonds, and the twinkling of light feet met his right as he entered the ball-rooms, but he had eyes only for one object, and he soon sought out Kate amid her crowd of admirers. Never had she looked transcendantly lovely. It is thought a mark of taste and fashion now-a-days to laugh at the enormous hoops and powdered hair of our grandmothers: but let us tell you, good reader, that a belle of the present age, with her deformed tournure and Dutch amplitude of skirt, tho' she may create a sort of matter-of-fact sensation, very suitable perhaps, for this money-making generation, never awkens that deep sentiment of adoration, that respectful, awe-struck, Sir Charles Grandison feeling, bestowed on the beauty of the last century, august in silver tissue and high-heeled shoes.—The veriest stickler for modern ease would have given up the point at sight of Kate. She wore, as was then the custom, a hoop of rich brocade, a single yard of which cost more than the twenty ells of lute-string flaquted by a beauty now. Over this was a robe of white satin, made high on the shoulders, but opening in front so as to reveal the swelling bust, and expose the richly gemmed stomacher and glittering petticoat. The edge of this robe from the neck down was trimmed with a quiling of blue ribbon, which was also continued around the bottom. The tight sleeve, with hands like the trimming of the robe, reached to the elbow; and the deep ruffle of Valenciennes lace which nearly hid the round, white arm, heightened with rare art the beauties it affected to conceal. Her hair was gathered back from the forehead, richly powdered, and trimmed coquettishly with blue ribbon. Now, if there be any heretical repudiator of the past, denying the brilliancy that powder gave a fair complexion, we wish he would go and look at one of Copley's portraits, or, what is better, could have seen Kate then? We trow his mouth would have watered. We doubt if justice is done to those good old times. Ah, those were the days of courtly dames and high-bred cavaliers—when the stately minuet still held sway—when gentlemen bowed reverently over the hand they scarcely dared to kiss—and when it was the crowning felicity of a whole evening's devotion to hand a partner to the table by the tips of the finger. Now-a-days, people bounce through frisky quadrilles, while gallants tuck the arm of a mistress under their own as cozily as an old codger does his umbrella.

Preston was advancing toward Kate, when a buzz of admiration announced that Major Lindsay was about to lead her forth to the minuet. He won accordingly only a hasty courtesy in reply to his bow. He was meanwhile subjected to the mortification of hearing from a dozen bystanders the rumor of Kate's engagement to the major; and one or two officiously applied to him to confirm the rumor, knowing his intimacy with the family. When the dance was concluded, which attracted general admiration, Major Lindsay still remained at Kate's side. Never before had Preston noticed such meaning and delicate assiduity in his attentions. Between the incidents of the morning and those of the evening, no wonder Preston's anger continued unabated. Still he made several attempts to obtain a moment's *tete-a-tete* with Kate; but the crowd of her admirers frustrated this. At length, towards the close of the ball, he approached her.

"I come to bid you farewell," he said abruptly; to-morrow I leave Charleston."

"Leave Charleston!" repeated a dozen voices in dismay. "What shall we do without you? Kate alone betrayed neither surprise nor emotion. "Ah! indeed!" was her unconcerned reply.

Preston turned pale with suppressed mortification at this indifference; mere friendship he said to himself, demanded some expression of regret at least. His feelings were not wholly allayed by what followed.

"You're not going to join Marion, are you?" said Major Lindsay, in a tone of triumphant banter, little imagining how near he was to the truth. "Has he frightened you by the great oath he has sworn, to revenge his nephew who was shot for a rebel? I hear he threatens some mighty deed. Only think of his doing anything with that brigade of invincible tatterdemalions—Falstaff's ragged regiment over again!"

"Take care that you are not one of those to pay the penalty of Marion's oath," returned Preston, stung by the insolence of his successful rival, and reckless what he said. "It was a foul deed, and will be terribly revenged."

Major Lindsay flushed to the brow, and his hand mechanically sought his sword-hilt, but he controlled himself immediately, and said with a sneer.

"That might be called sedition, only we know you are a man of peace, Mr. Preston. But he is certainly Marion-bit, is he not?" and he turned to Kate.

Now Kate felt piqued at this unceremonious leave of her lover, as well as at his haughty conduct in the morning. She fancied herself trifled with, and answered cuttingly.

"Never fear Mr. Preston's joining Marion. Our American gentlemen, on both sides, are but carpet knights of late. They resemble Sancho Panza, who, good soul, would not stir a step till a rich island was promised for his share."

Preston tingled in every vein at this speech which he regarded as aimed at himself. He bowed sarcastically to Kate, and glanced angrily at Major Lindsay, as he replied:

"One might almost be tempted to join Marion after this, in order to raise the reputation of American courage, since just now British bravery has it dead hollow."

"Oh! pray," said Kate, laughingly, "play the Atlas for the patriots then. That's a good man: be the St. George to destroy this British dragon."

Major Lindsay looked for a moment, as if he thought there was more in this than met the ear; but he contented himself with retorting on Preston.

"Do, by all means," he said, "and, if you take Bobadil's plan, you may defeat a whole army yourself. You know he proposes to challenge a single enemy and slay him by duello; then challenge a second, and slay him; then a third, and dispose of him also; and so on until the whole army was annihilated."

Kate, as well as the rest, laughed at his salley. Preston needed but this to complete his anger and disgust. The field, he saw, was his rival's, and he was glad when other persons approached and broke up the colloquy which to tell the truth, was growing too personal. But Kate was piqued, and Preston enraged; and as for the Major, seeing there was a quarrel between his rival and mistress, he had striven to widen the breach.

Preston hurried from the ball-room, and taking time only to change his dress, repaired to the rendezvous where Macdonald awaited him. Without a word, he flung himself into the saddle, and his companion, imitating his example, they were soon without the city.—They had passed the outposts for some time, when Macdonald, pushing his horse close to Preston's, opened the conversation.

"We're clear of that confounded town at last, thank Heaven!" he said, "and I, for one, ain't sorry. Them Englishmen are as saucy as princes, and think nobody has any courage but themselves. But I know one stout fellow that can snuff a candle with his rifle, at two hundred yards, and before a week we'll have a rap at 'em, for I s'pose you go direct, sir, to Marion's camp?"

Preston nodded a gloomy assent, for, buried in his own thoughts, he cared not to be disturbed. Macdonald saw this, and, defeated in his attempt to open a conversation, dropped back, but when out of hearing, muttered.

"I see how it is. Them women's alway's getting a man into troubler For my part, I'll be a bachelor. Marrying's like getting tipsy very pleasant, except for the after repentance."

CHAPTER II.

Grave men there are by broad Santee,
Grave men with hoary hairs;
Their hearts are all with Marion,
With Marion are their prayers.

The period of which we write was one that will ever be memorable in the annals of our country. Never had the fortunes of the patriots been at so low an ebb in the south, as between the defeat of Gates, at Camden, and the inroad of Cornwallis into North Carolina. After the fall of Charleston, no time had been lost in overrunning the colony. All organized resistance being at an end, a proclamation was published, inviting the citizens to return to his majesty's government, and stipulating for little more on their part than neutrality. Large numbers, even the Whigs accepted these terms, and had Cornwallis adhered to his promises, then indeed might liberty been despaired of. But the royal leader soon threw of the mask, and required all who had accepted the protection, as it was called to declare themselves openly on the royal side, in the further prosecution of the war.—Finding themselves thus basely deceived, many flew to arms; but such whenever captured, were executed as rebels. The fate of Col. Hayne, who was put to death at Charleston under these circumstances, was but a type of that of hundreds of lesser note, who perished often without a trial.

The war meanwhile was carried on with savage ferocity against the Whigs. Their plantations were laid waste, their negroes were carried off, their houses given to the flames. The seven vials of wrath were literally poured out on South Carolina. Instances of cruelty without number are left on record. One may suffice. An innocent Quaker who took care of a sentry's musket for a few minutes, while the soldier went home on an errand, was seized for this pretended crime and thrown into prison. His wife hurried to the jail to see him. She was told to wait a few moments and she should be conducted to him. With this brutal jest upon their lips, the royal myrmidons hurried to the man's cell, dragged him forth and hung him at the jail window; then, returning to his wife, they led her into the yard, and showed her husband to her quivering in the agonies of death. But God raised up at last an avenger for these and other atrocities. Suddenly in the very heart of the oppressed district, there arose a defender, bitter, sleepless, unforgiving—seemingly endowed with miraculous powers of the intelligence—whose motions were as quick as lightning—who dealt blows now here, now there, at points least expected—and who by a series of rapid and brilliant successes, soon made his name a terror to the British. Volunteers flocked in crowds to his standard. His boldness and gallantry filled the colony with astonishment and rejoicing. Whenever a surprise took place—whenever a convoy was cut off—whenever a gallant deed was unexpectedly done, men said that Marion had been there.

Preston had succeeded in raising a troop, for his name was an influential one in his neighborhood, and he was soon one of Marion's most trusty adherents. A man who is willing to throw his life away on every occasion, speedily acquires the reputation of daring and bravery. The country around the Santee, which was the chief scene of his exploits, rung with the name of our hero. Nor was his foster brother, now a sergeant in Preston's troop, and one of Maron's acutest scouts, without his share of renown.

Mean time the gay society of Charleston had suffered considerable diminutions. Many of the royal officers were absent with their commanders, and a large portion of the gentry had retired to their estates. Among these was Mr. Mowbray, who secretly meditated joining the continental side again. Kate, too, was absent with her aunt, at the estate of the latter.

To this place the course of our story now carries us. Mrs. Blakely's mansion had heretofore escaped the visitations of war; but within a few days a detachment under Col. Watson had halted there on its march to Camden. With him came Major Lindsay, still an eager suiter for Kate. But scarcely had Col. Watson encamped on the plantation, when a body of Marion's men, made their appearance, and daily harrassed the British officer, by cutting off his communications, assailing his pickets, and sometimes even beating up his camp.

One evening Kate was sitting sewing with her aunt in the parlor, conversing with Col. Watson, and several of his officers who were their guests, when the servant came in to light the candles. Old Jacob, as he was called, filled the office of butler in the family, and was quite a character. He was a Whig at heart, and cordially disliked his mistress's gay and dissipated life. Having been, as a boy, his master's personal servant, he had thus acquired a footing of familiarity which allowed him to have his joke even at the table where he waited. He piqued himself moreover on what he thought his breeding and fine diction. He was a source of constant amusement to the British officers, who, however, found him sometimes their match in repartee.

"Well, Jacob, what news?" said Major Lindsay. "Any more rebels captured?"

Old Jacob turned, bowed his head profoundly and showing his teeth in a broad grin, said—

"Dare is no news yet, dat I know on, but 'spose dare will be some afore mornin', for certin; Capt. Preston will beat up your quarters as usual, and den, how de red-coats run!"

Kate looked up archly, yet colored when she caught the major's eye. That personage bit his lip and remarked—

"Never mind Capt. Preston, Jacob; he'll be our prisoner very soon. Has the flag of truce come back?"

"Oh! yes sar," said old Jacob, his face radient with delight. Hab'nt you heard dat great news, sar? 'Spose you know Sargent M'Donald?"

"What of him?" said the Major, beginning to suspect he was making a ridiculous figure. "He's a savage. Why he shot Lt. Tarriano yesterday, three hundred yards off."

"Dat he did," said the old butler, waxing grandiloquent: "he hit de leftenant judgematically, I insure you. But dat's not de news. You know Sargent M'Donald sent in word toder day, dat if his baggage took in de sally, was not recorded immediately to him again, he would kill eight of your men. You know dat? To-day de baggage was sent back, for dat sargent be de berry debble, and now he send word dat since his baggage be recorded punctilously, he will only kill four of your men!" And the speaker, though too well-bred to laugh at what he considered so good a joke, grinned from ear to ear.

"The cannibal!" said Lindsay shrugging his shoulders, "but what can be expected of the men when their leaders countenance the firing on pickets."

"Yet you hang them for rebels," said Kate with spirit.

"They shot down our officers," continued Lindsay, not thinking it advisable to reply to her palpable hit, "as if this Mr. Marion paid for them at so much a head. I never saw such unchristian fighting. They are a set of boors, and cowards at heart, all of them, I'll be sworn."

"Cowards they are not," said Kate; her eyes flashing to hear her countrymen thus stigmatised. "At least you did not think them as such when Capt. Preston, at the head of his troops, dashed up to your lines and challenged you to fight singly or otherwise. I heard myself the alarm with which the soldiers cried: 'Here comes Preston again!'"

"He well knew no man would accept his challenge; so his bravado cost him nothing."

"Go meet him when he comes again, and see whether he meant for bravado!" retorted Kate: then all at once remembering the enthusiasm into which she had been hurried, she colored, and resumed her work in some embarrassment.

Major Lindsay stifled a muttered execration on his American rival, for he began to fear, from the spirit which Kate had shown, that the chivalric exploits of Capt. Preston were making a decided impression on her heart. The desperate daring which the rebel officer had shown within the last few days, Major Lindsay had attributed, in his own mind, to a desire on the part of Preston to dazzle his mistress; but Kate's behavior toward himself had been so flattering, in comparison to that bestowed on others, that until this moment, he had consoled himself that these exploits had been thrown away. He sat, therefore, silent and moody, and the conversation ceased.

Gradually, one by one, the visitors thinned off and returned to their quarters, until only Col. Watson and himself were left. The Colonel and Mrs. Blakely had sat down to a game of cards in a distant corner of the apartment. Here was an opportunity to decide his fate. It might be the last time he would find Kate alone, for the camp was expected to move in a few days. The occasion was not to be neglected, and, doubtful as he felt for the issue, he arose, and leaning over her, said in a low voice:

"I fear, my dear Miss Mowbray, that I offended you by what I said of Capt. Preston, I forgot, for a moment, that he was an old playmate of yours. You cannot tell how pained I am that any thing I said should displease you."

"It matters little—I am not at all displeased," said Kate, keeping her eyes on her work, her heart beating violently. "Capt. Preston needs no defender in me, nor asks one. I but spoke generally in behalf of my countrymen."

Major Lindsay saw her embarrassment, and misinterpreting the cause, drew a favorable omen from it.

"You relieve my heart from a load," he said; "I could bear any thing rather than your displeasure. Indeed, you must long have seen how I loved you. Nay, do not rise from the table. I worship the very ground you tread on—my life itself is bound up in your smile—all I have, heart, fortune, reputation, I lay at your feet—"

He would have continued in the same impassioned strain, but Kate summoning up all her self-command, rose with dignity.

"It pains me to hear this, Maj. Lindsay," she said; "I will be frank. That you sought my society, I saw, but that you loved me, I never believed."

The face of Major Lindsay flushed, but he controlled his features, and detained her as she would have moved away.

"Do not bid me despair," he said; "in fancy that my devotion may at last win me this fair hand."

"No time can alter my sentiments," said Kate coldly.

"I will serve for you as for a second Rachel," and the major still detained her.

"Nay, I can listen to this no more. You forget yourself," said Kate, severely.

At this instant, and before Major Lindsay could reply, Kate saw that her aunt had finished the game of cards, and was coming toward her. The major with chagrin turned away. He would have given worlds if the *tete-a-tete* could have been protracted, for then he would have endeavored to discover if Kate really loved Preston, or was indifferent to all.

"Rejected, by George!" he muttered.—"But I must have her, however," he soliloquized, "she's too charming altogether, to be sacrificed on a provincial; what a sensation she would create at court! Then she is an heiress to one of the best properties in this colony, and since my cousin has married again, there is no telling how many lives may come in between impoverished me and the earldom. By Jove! I wish this Preston had remained abroad a little longer, or that he would get knocked over in some skirmish. I wouldn't hesitate to give him his *coup de grace* myself, if I had a chance. But he shan't foil me, I'll have Kate in spite of him. What a delicious creature she is! What eyes! what an arm! what a—— oh! oh!"

Major Lindsay met Kate the ensuing day with an unruffled brow, and without embarrassment. If there was any apparent change in his outward demeanor, it was perceptible only in the assumption of greater deference towards her than before. Not Lord Orville himself, the *preux chevalier* of Evelina, could have shown more tact and delicacy in bestowing those thousand little attentions which go so far toward winning the female heart. Kate was annoyed. She saw that Major Lindsay, in spite of her decided language, still cherished the hope of winning her favor; but his conduct was so guarded as to forbid maiden modesty again alluding to the subject. She could only, therefore, endeavor by a cold though polite behavior, to show that her sentiments were unchanged, hoping in time he would tire of the pursuit. She little knew the pertinacity and unscrupulousness of the man with whom she had to deal.

Kate, dared not, meanwhile, too closely to examine her own heart. She could not forget the exquisite pleasure which attended her last *tete-a-tete* with Preston, and her bosom thrilled whenever she thought of what might have been his words if Major Lindsay had not come in. The subsequent coldness and suspicion of Preston had piqued her, and she had resolved to punish him for his want of confidence and jealousy, by a little innocent coquetry with Major Lindsay in the evening. Fatal error! When she heard of his speedy departure from his own lips, she regretted for a moment her revenge; but her second feeling was anger at his conduct, and hence her assumed indifference. And yet, after the lapse of months, she felt herself the aggrieved party. Preston ought not to have been so jealous. He had no right to be offended at the show of only ordinary courtesy to a visitor. If he chose to be suspicious and proud, he ought to be taught better by neglect. He had trifled with her, else he would have called again and sought an explanation. But per-

haps he did not love her, perhaps he had meant nothing by his words. She usually ended her reveries at this point with a sigh, and a haughty resolution to discard him from her heart. She would love no one who did not love her.

In a few days, Col. Watson left his encampment for Georgetown, where he arrived, harrassed by constant attacks, Major Lindsay accompanying him. [To be Continued.]

CAPTURE AND DEATH OF A FANATIC.—The correspondent of the Delta, in Mexico, relates the following desperate and inhuman proceedings of a Mexican fanatic. It serves to illustrate the feeling entertained by Mexicans generally towards all sexes, and conditions of the American people:

While at Camargo, that gallant Texian officer, Col. Cooke, first heard of the inhuman massacre near Cerralvo. He started in immediate pursuit of the murderers, to rain down retributive justice upon their heads for their dastardly conduct. He succeeded in capturing one of Urrea's officers, whose fanaticism, no doubt, instigated the atrocities, too revolting to decency and humanity to be described. He was identified as the murderer of Burns, and was seen to mangle, most horribly, with his own hands, the dead bodies of the American teamsters. Moved by the spirit of a demon, he attempted, and would have murdered, the grief distracted daughter of the unfortunate Burns, but for the interference of a brother officer in the same division. After he was taken and bound by throngs around the wrists, he sprang, seized a pistol which Col. Cooke had laid down, fired at and wounded him in the knee. Enraged for an instant, he drew his sword, but his anger melted away at the sight of the cords which confined his arms, and he desisted from his hasty purpose. He was then placed in a wagon, with a sick soldier, guarded by a file of men, and was thus conveyed until they reached the spot where the massacre had taken place. A halt was ordered, until the rites of burial could be performed. One of the company, who had lost a brother in the fight, stole, with his rifle, unperceived, to the distance of one hundred and fifty yards from the wagon, where he secreted himself behind a bush, and waited until his comrades left an open space between him and the butcher of his brother, when he fied and drove a ball through his bosom. The desperate man feeling that the [illegible] which bound him to life was cut, snatched the gun of the sick soldier, and made an almost superhuman effort to shoot one of the guards, which he came within a hair's-breadth of accomplishing.

SIX THOUSAND MORE VOLUNTEERS CALLED FOR.—The Washington Union, of Saturday night, announces that the President intends to call immediately about 6,000 more volunteer troops into the public service. They are principally intended to fill up the places of the volunteers whose time is about to expire. It is probably that many of them will renew their engagements; but, to provide for any possible contingency, it is deemed best to make the present call. These troops are intended to strengthen the divisions of our army, viz: at Santa Fe, the army in the direction of the Rio Grande, and the column of Vera Cruz. The Union says:

"The armies both of Gen. Scott and Gen. Taylor will be promptly reinforced, till even Mexican pride, vain-glorious and obstinate as it may be, shall see and feel the utter impossibility of continued resistance. We have heard it suggested, but we will not vouch for the accuracy of the estimate, that the former army will be in all about 20,000, and the latter not less than 10,000. The end to be thus accomplished is well worth the price of its accomplishments, for that end is—secure and permanent peace, with just indemnity."

tion in the state of Connecticut so triumphant to Whigery, is when looked upon with the light of history, one of the greatest mishaps that could possibly have befallen that most unlucky of all parties, inasmuch as it completes the parallel between the conduct of the Federal party during the last and the modern whig party during the present war. Connecticut was them *blue* with Federalism all over—she is now equally tinged with modern whigery, and equally strenuous in opposing her sister States in time of war. We therefore congratulate the democracy upon the result of this election, as it replaces and establishes the great landmarks which seemed in some degree obliterated, and exhibits the foundation of federalism again exposed.

The New Orleans Picayune, in publishing an order from Santa Anna, before the battle of Buena Vista, from which it is obvious that he counted upon taking Gen. Taylor quite by surprise, says—"He little thought at the moment he was preparing this order, that Capt. Ben McCulloch, the gallant Texan Ranger, was then upon an eminence *inside of his pickets*, coolly looking into his camp with a spy-glass! Capt. McCulloch assuredly performed the feat of penetrating Santa Anna's camp inside of his pickets, and returned to Agua Nueva safely and reported his observations!"

SHOUT FOR THE WHIG VICTORY!—People of Wisconsin raise the shout for the defeat of a Constitution that guarantees equal rights and privileges to all men. Mechanics and laborers shout, that the protection to your honest toil and industry is for the time defeated.—Shout ye 'common people," that the dangerous experiment of electing your own judges is defeated. Raise the shout, loud and long ye fathers and mothers of the rising generation, that a school system that would have enabled you to educate your children without money and without price, has been voted down as a useless, worthless institution in Wisconsin. "Let the bird of night scream it through the air," that a fundamental law which recognized the sovereignty of man, without limiting his privileges on account of his birth-place or religious belief, has been repudiated as unworthy of the great State of Wisconsin.—Shout, one and all, and cry out, "great is the power of money, we are dust and ashes before it."—*Milwaukie Courier.*

THE PUEBLO INDIANS.—We learn from the St. Louis Union that in the recent massacre and subsequent engagement in New Mexico, these Indians occupied a conspicuous part.—We learn also from the Independence (Mo.) Expositor that when the fortified church of Taos was fired by the American forces, a Pueblo squaw appeared on the ramparts bearing a flag of truce. This was shot from her hand. "In these engagements," says the Expositor, "the Indians fought better and did more execution than the Mexicans. They would kill our men with their arrows at a distance of 150 yards," while on horseback they were perfect Sartians.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 15th, states that an awful tragedy was enacted at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, on the night of the 12th. A man named Cross quarreled with a man named Clark.

They commenced fighting with wagon whips; from this play they took to knives, and the result was the Clark had his bowels let out, and after this was done succeeded in killing Cross. It was expected that Clark would die. The quarrel commenced by Cross accusing the other with holding illicit intercourse with his wife. The fight, as described by an *eye witness*, was awful—both men fighting for some minutes in perfect desperation with their bowels hanging out.

STARTLING OCCURRENCE.—The Dubuque Republican has published an account of a fall of aerolites in that neighborhood. In one instance, a large stone some six feet in diameter, and resembling a mass of sulphur, in its descent went through a large tree, crushing it to atoms, and entered the earth to the depth of about twelve feet, from whence it was afterwards recovered by those who witnessed its fall.

From Vera Cruz.

The "N. O. Picayune" give us particulars of the news, which arrived by the ship Louisville, gathering it, as it seems, from that *signal* at American prowess, a newspaper called the "American Eagle," which has been started at Vera Cruz:

On the 26th March Gen. Scott had the resolutions of Congress presenting the thanks of Congress to Gen. Taylor and his army, promulgated in general orders, in the following words: "As many of those gallant officers and men who achieved the brilliant victories alluded to are now with this particular army, at a great distance from the distinguished Maj. Gen. Taylor, the pleasing duty devolves upon the general-in-chief to announce that resolution in printed orders to the whole army now with him."

The Eagle says that some men belonging to the New York and 1st Pennsylvania Regiments, and four sailors from the frigate Potomac, left the camp on Sunday, the 28th ult. and went out into the country some seven or eight miles. Some of them returned the same evening and reported that they had been attacked by rancheros and most of their number killed. No faith was placed in their representations, but on the 31st a detachment was sent out and found the remains of five of those killed.

They had been shot and horribly mutilated. Among those were killed were the Rev. W. H. T. Barnes, of Wilmington, Del.; Robert Jeff, of Southwark, Pa.; George W. Miller, of Providence, R. I., belonging to the Philadelphia Snugers; Benjamin Fane, of Providence, R. I.; Hardin, of the Potomac, and three men belonging to the New York regiment, whose names are not known.

A stringent order was issued by Gen. Scott on the 1st of April, denouncing certain outrages which had been committed by a few worthless soldiers in the army, and calling upon the mass of the troops, officers and privates, to assist in bringing to justice those who should disgrace our national name by any violation of law whatever. Soldiers are not allowed to stray from camp without a written permission save to the orderly and sober.

Gen. Worth's orders No. 3 direct the alcalde to have all citizens of Vera Cruz give up their arms, taverns closed, save they obtained a special license, &c. The Mexican laws as between Mexicans are to be continued in force, and justice to be administered by Mexican tribunals.

Difference between Americans of the army and *authorized* followers of the same, to be investigated by a military commission. The Mexicans are allowed to enter and leave the city freely between reveille and retreat.

By another order, C. Markoe is appointed notary public, and invested with all the powers and authorities attached to such office under the laws of Louisiana and Mexico.

F. M. Diamond is appointed collector, (previously announced) and Felix Peters inspector of revenue. J. P. Livy is appointed harbor master. The former alcalde, R. P. Vela, having declined to continue in office, Lt. Col. Holzinger is appointed in his place.

Certain *fondas* and *cafes* are licensed, and the sale of liquors in an unauthorized manner guarded against.

VERA CRUZ, April 2, 1847.

All is quiet here. Gen. Worth, in addition to his commercial rules and regulations, has overhauled the police department of Vera Cruz, and every thing goes on like clock work. I doubt whether this city, from the days of the early viceroys down, has ever had as good a code of laws or as good a Governor.

In my letters by the Arkansas, I neglected to mention the arrival of the British mail steamer Tay. She came in sight yesterday, and after hacking and filling about for an hour or two, finally came in. The Captain was doubtless astonished to see the "stars and stripes" flying from the old castle of San Juan de Ulloa.—This morning she started for Tampico.

A detachment, composed in part of Col. Harney's 2d Dragoons, marched this morning to take possession of Antigua, an old place some eight miles north of this. Gen. Scott will not march with the main command for Puente Nacional for some days to come, not having sufficient transportation to warrant an immediate movement; but he will, or rather has, taken possession of the roads right and left, in order to obtain supplies of all kinds from the country of the enemy.

Nothing has as yet been heard of the expedition to Alvarado, or at least nothing positive. There is a report that Gen. Quitman met with some resistance on the road, but not the least credit is given to the story.

Yours, &c.. G. W. K.

The following items from the New Orleans Delta, will be found interesting.—Things in Vera Cruz are quiet, and the American forces generally in a fine condition:

Gen. Twiggs had taken up the line of march for Jalapa on the 3d April, with a column of 2500 men. Col. Harney had left the day before with his regiment, 2d Dragoons. This enterprising and gallant officer had succeeded, by the most incredible exertions, in mounting the whole of his regiment, and it now numbers 500 strong, and a nobler band of cavaliers never went forth to battle. La Vega had been at Puente Nacional, with 2000 men and nine pieces of artillery, but not being supported by the Government or the people, had concluded to abandon the post, and marched off his force towards the city of Mexico. Immediately after his departure the citizens of Jalapa assembled together and determined to send the Alcalde to the American camp, to surrender the town.

Col. Bankhead, with the 2d Artillery, is under marching orders, and would follow Twiggs' column with a long train and a large military force. The country people begin to come into Vera Cruz, bringing vegetables and other market supplies. Gen. Worth had enacted a tariff upon all articles brought into the city to be sold. The market was well supplied with beef, mutton, vegetables, fish and oysters, at moderate prices. All the grog-soops—except two respectable hotels, that have special license from the commander—are suppressed, and liquor cannot be sold within the city, without the consent of the General in command of the city.

A great many laborers are employed in cleaning the streets of Vera Cruz, which are in a horribly filthy condition. A stench pervades the whole city, particularly that part of it which suffered most from our artillery. It is supposed that there must be many persons buried beneath the ruins of the houses destroyed by our shells. Everything gets along smoothly under Gen. Worth's government.—Several volunteers were under arrest for outrages against the Mexican people. They are to be tried under Gen. Scott's order issued some time ago in Tampico, and it is said, from the tone of sentiment prevailing in the army, they will be severely delt with.—Several persons, who struggled out from our camp into the country, were murdered, and afterward found horribly mutilated.

The American Eagle, a new America-Mexican paper, has been started in Vera Cruz, by Messrs. Peoples, Barnard and Jewell. From the first specimen of paper, the contents of which have been previously published in our paper, we augur much for its success and popularity. It is certainly a great improvement upon its predecessors, El Indicador and El Locomotor.

Gen. Scott has taken active and extensive measures to complete the train for the main body of the army as soon as possible. A large number of mules are now on their way to Vera Cruz, and large orders came over here for other supplies. When the army is encamped at Jalapa, the supplies will be landed at Antigua, which is forty miles nearer Jalapa than Vera Cruz. The army was in excellent health, except some sickness, of an unimportant character, among the Pennsylvania Volunteers. The troops out of the city, are very disagreeably situated on the sand-hills and among the lagoons, and are very impatient to commence the march to a more agreeable position.

LETTER FROM FATHER MATTHEW.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The following letter from the RT. REV. THEOBOLD MATHEW, by the Cambria, was received just as our paper was going to Press, but it is too precious, both in its glowing acknowledgement of American sympathy for suffering Ireland, and the announcement of his purpose to visit us, to be withheld:—

CORK, 31st March, 1847.

My Dearest Friend:

The magnificent humanity evinced by our beloved Brethern in the States, for the suffering Irish, has inspired every heart in this Island with ardent gratitude.

We shall ever regard America as our Deliverer in the hour of bitter calamity. The immense supply of Indian Corn, wafted into the Cove of Cork, the last few days, and the Free Gift Cargoes, daily expected, have had an unexpected effect on the Corn Market.—Maize has fallen from £19 to £10 the ton.—In the darkest hour of calamity we should not despair. The mercies of the Lord are above all His wonderous works. I am resolved, God willing to leave Ireland for the States next summer. It shall be my constant, anxious prayer, that the Lord may remove every obstacle, and allow me to indulge this darling desire of my heart. As soon as the expected bread-stuff vessels arrive in Cork, I shall have the pleasure of writing to you again, expressing my thanks. Presenting kindest remembrance to all my friends:

I have the honor to be,
Dear Mr. Weed, yours affectionately,
THEOBOLD MATTHEW.

"DON'T YOU DODGE."—The enlistments in Capt. Wilder's company is still rapidly going on. A day or two since a man from Penfield brought in his son, who, he said, was determined to enlist either with or without parental consent. So the old gentleman, who had a little *artificial stimulant* on, had made up his mind to let him go peaceably.—The young man was highly delighted with the idea of having the privilege of "killing a Mexican," and drew on a suit of Uncle Sam's blues in double quick time. After all was arranged, and the old gentleman was about departing leaving his son to "go to the wars," he turned to him and said, "Now my son, you are enlisted in the service of your country, and if you ever go to battle, when the bullets fly the thickest, *d—n you don't you dodge!*" —*Roch. Adv.*

BREAKING OPEN THE CATHEDRAL IN MEXICO.—We find in *La Patria* of New Orleans, an extract from a leading journal in the city of Mexico, giving an account of the attempt on the part of the government of Gomez Farias to remove the silver plate from the Cathedral. It seems that the report was that the government gave orders for its removal for the purpose of coining it, and as soon as the party to whom the buisness was entrusted was safely about it, issued a counter-order as a trick for the public. The official to whom rumor had assigned the direction of the operation denies that there was any order to take silver plate, but only coin; and says that Col. Firro with the artisans necessary to remove the locks from doors, and to force open coffers entered the treasury of the Cathedral, where he found silver to the value of $2878, but no coin, and accordingly he had the doors secured, leaving every thing as it was before.

THE NEGOTIATIONS AT VERA CRUZ.—In the "American Eagle," from Vera Cruz, we have a copy of Gen. Scott's summons to the city to surender, and reply thereto.

General Scott, in his summons, offered, in case that if the city should by capitulation be garisoned by a part of his troops, no missile should be fired from the city, its bastions, or walls, upon the castle, unless the castle should previously fire upon the city.

General Morales rejected this chance to save the city and its inhabitants from destruction. The offer was eminently humane and had it been accepted much blood would have been spared, and at the expense of Gen. Scott's means to reduce the castle. This matter should be distinctly understood.—*N. O. Picayune.*

IN HASTE.—An occurrence recently in the Fork in this county, says the Montgomery, Ala. Journal, teaches a lesson in economy which ought not to be thrown away on disconsolate widows. A lady who had lost her *iconser* half, but who had another "string to her bow," or another in readiness, arranged to have the same clergyman who preached the funeral discourse over the remains of her dear deceased, at the same time, tie the knot with the still dear living one. The clergyman objected to the joint office. A neighboring magistrate, however, answered the purpose.

"The funeral baked meats
Did coldly furnish forth the marriage supper."

This really occurred.

SOUTHWARD "THE STAR OF EMPIRE," &c.—The tide of emigration to Mexico, says the *True Sun*, seems to have received a strong impulse from the capture of Vera Cruz.—Those who wish to make money, and those who have it to expend in sight-seing, are all flocking thither. There were on the 11th inst. some 15 vessels of all sizes at New Orleans up for Vera Cruz, and yet so numerous were the applications, that it was almost impossible to procure a passage, at the sacrifice of comfort of every kind.

THINK OF THAT.—A speculator who buys largely of the producers remarked to us, that the first thing he looked for when he went into a man's house to purchase, was a newspaper. If he saw none, he was sure of a good bargain! Think of that! No man can cheat a person who reads a newspaper.—*Cin. Commercial.*

☞ A good anecdote is told of the fathe of Govenor SHUNK, who once kept a toll-gate in Montgomery county. One day a genius of the *dandy* kind drove up, and after enquiring the amount of toll to be paid and being informed that it was five cents, he took a half-dollar from his pocket, and threw it into the mud, on the road, instead of politely handing it. Mr. Shunk without saying a word, went into the house, and brought out his change, consisting of *forty-five Coppers*, which he also threw in the mud, in the same place where he had received the specie, and silently returned into the house. The dandy of course did not relish this much, and after some cursing and swearing, gave the whip to his horse, and drove off, leaving Mr. Shunk to gather the pennies for his trouble.

TROOPS FOR NEW MEXICO.—The St. Louis Republican of the 10th inst. says:—"We understand that a report has gained currency in this city, that Gov. Edwards has received orders from the War Department to raise two regiments of volunteers to march to the relief of those now in New-Mexico. A gentleman who came passenger yesterday on the Tamerlane, from Jefferson city, is said to have derived the same information from the Governor.

☞ The Union contains the following intimation of the designs of the Administration: "How can the Mexicans continue the war with any prospect of success. Her guerilla system is gone. Her capital will probaly be in our posession, or at least her table lands will be occupied so as to permit our troops to advance with additional reinforcements to the capital, if it should be found necessary to take or temporarily retain it. We understad that reinforcements are about to be thrown into both armies; and if Mexico should continue besotted, blind to her true interest, infatuated by her ridiculous pride, we must put forth our powerful arm in a more vigorous prosecution of the war."

Late from the Mexican Capital.

SANTA ANNA'S ADDRESS ON THE FALL OF VERA CRUZ—MOVEMENTS OF MEXICAN TROOPS.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The latest intelligence from the city of Mexico that we have seen is given in the Havana Diario de la Marina of the 9th inst., from which we translate the following:

"On the 31st March was published in Mexico the capitulation of Vera Cruz. President Santa Anna issued an address to his countrymen, in which, among other things, he says:

"'Mexicans, Vera Cruz is in the power of the enemy. It has fallen, not before the valor of the Americans or the influence of their good fortune. We ourselves, to our shame be it said, have brought this fatal disgrace upon our arms by our interminable dissensions * * * I am resolved to go and meet the enemy. * * * Chance may decree that the proud American host shall take the capitol of the Aztec empire; I shall not behold that disaster, for I shall first lay down my life in the struggle. * * * Yet the nation shall not perish. I swear that Mexico shall triumph if my wishes are seconded by a sincre and unanimous effort. A thousand times fortunate for us will prove the disaster of Vera Cruz, if the fall of that city shall awaken in the breasts of the Mexicans the enthusiasm, the dignity and generous ardor of a true patriotism. It will undoubtedly prove the salvation of the country.'"

On the 27th March were already assembled some troops at the National Bridge, under the command of Gen. La Vega and of the Governor of the State, Don Juan de Soto.—Between the 27th and the 30th two brigades of infantry and one cavalry marched from the capital in the direction of the bridge, with their corresponding batteries, amounting in all to 2,000 men.

"On the 1st of April General Santa Anna in person would set out from Mexico, with 2,000 more, to direct the military operations in the state of Vera Cruz, resolved, as he says to dispute the ground inch by inch, and die before he will *consent to a peace*—his own words, as we find them both in letters and in printed documents. Enrolment of troops is going on at various points.

"The army of the North has returned to San Luis Potosi, where it remained at the date of the latest advices."

The Diario de la Marina publishes a condensed account of the bombardment and capitulation, from its correspondent at Vera Cruz, in which vehement reproaches are showered on General Scott for "his hardness of heart" in denying the prayers of the foreign consuls, that they and their compatriots might be permitted to leave the city, after the attack had begun; and the noble conduct of the Spanish consul Senor Escalante, is lauded to the skies, he having declared, the correspondent says, that with his nation's flag in his hand, and at the head of his countrymen and countrywomen, he would go forth from the city and the American general might fire at them if he chose." The correspondent adds that Sener Escalante was about putting his threats in execution when the proposals for a surrender were agreed on by the Mexican authorities.

The same story is referred to in a letter from Senor Ramon Vila, "the only civil authority remaining in the place," to the Spanish consul, expressing the admiration of the "civil authority" for the consuls generous conduct throughout the siege—which the "civil authority" contrasts with "the cruel and unheard of atrocities of the ferocious enemies of the republic."

FROM THE CAPITAL.

From the Union, of Thursday.

We have seen letters from Vera Cruz to the 5th of April, inclusive, which states that the conflict of arms between the rival parties in the capital has ceased. Santa Anna was in full possession of the executive authority, and Vice President Farias has resigned or been expelled. There is no longer an opposing party in arms. It is reported that all the intelligent, wealthy, and sober-minded citizens of the capital, and elsewhere, are anxious for peace, and willing to yield to us as the basis the left bank of the Rio Grande and Upper California. It is said, on the other hand, that the popular masses are in favor of continuing hostilities. Our troops were about to advance upon the National Bridge and Jalapa, (30 and 60 miles, respectively, from Vera Cruz.)—No serious resistance was expected to the east of Perote, (90 miles) *if there.*

Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun.

MEXICO, MARCH 27, 1847.

The twenty-four days revolution is ended—Vice President Farias has resigned, and Gen. Santa Anna is presiding with his new cabinet. To-day all appears quiet, but how long it will remain so is uncertain. Day-before-yesterday there were nine murders in the most frequented streets at mid-day; and there are more or less daily.

THE RMAKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE OBSERVER BY

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. &c.

ERIE

Flour, bbl	$4 25	Apples, dried	50@60
Pork, per 100	3@3 50	Honey,	10@12
Beef, lb	2@3	Eggs, doz	12½
Butter,	8@10	SUGAR.	
Lard,	6@7	Maple	10
Cheese,	4@5	Orleans,	9@12½
Hams	6	Loaf,	12@15
Shoulders	5@6	Powdered	15
Potatoes,	31	N. O. LUMBER.	
Corn meal, cwt		Black Walnut	10@12
GRAIN.		Pine, 1st quality	10.00
Wheat	80@87½	Hemlock, M	5.00
Corn,	37	1st quality W. W.	6.00
Rye,	40	2d do do	5.00
Oats bush	16	Cherry	12@14
Barley	33@37½	White oak	7.50@8
FUEL.		LEATHER.	
Hard wood, cord	$1.25	Sole, lb	14@15
Soft	1,12½	Upper, heavy	33@35
Bituminous coal, ton		do light	35@37½
	$3,00@3,50	Castings	4@5
Anthracite, do	5@6	Plaster ton	2@3
Sperm candles, lb	44@5	Salt, fine,	$1,50
Tallow, do	12½	" coarse,	1,50
Stearine,	12½	" bag 28 lbs	31
SEEDS.		Beef tallow lb	8
Clover, Bush	$3,a4,00	Mutton do	7
Timothy	$1@1,25	Wool	18@20
Flax,	70@75	White fish, bbl	$6@6,50
Hay,	4,a4,50	Cod fish, lb	4@5

BUFFALO.

Flour, bbl	$4 50	Extra	6@
Pork, (meat)	$10@10,25	Purp	7@
Beef, (prime)	6,50	Ground in oil, No. 1	7@
Butter, lb	8@10	Extra	8@
Lard	6@7	Turle	6@
Cheese	6@7	Land oil	70
Hams	6	Linseed	62½
Shoulders	3½	Bank	1 00
Potatoes, bush	25@24	Shore	18 00
Corn meal, cwt	75	SEEDS.	
GRAIN.		Clover, bush	$4 00
Wheat, bush	1 00	Timothy	1 12
Corn	50	Flax	87½
Rye	50	FISH.	
Oats	20@24	Whitefish, bbl	$6 00
HIDES.		Cod, cwt	3½
Slaughter, lb	3½	Trout	5 00
Dry	7½	SUNDRIES.	
Calf	9	Salt, bbl	1 18½
Sheep pelts	50	Apples	25@50
Lamb	62½	do dried	25
FUEL.		Onions	50
Hard wood, cord	2 00	Eggs, doz	14
Hemlock	1 50	Cider, bbl	2@
Ohio coal, ton	1 00	Saleratus, lb	7@
OILS, CANDLES, &c.		Soap	3½
Fall sperm oil	$1 00	Whiskey, gall	22
Winter do	1 12	Highwines	23
Bleached do	1 15	Lead, hund	5 00
Sperm candles	50	Beans, bush	75
Stearine candles	20	Wool, lb	19@20
White lead, No. 1, dry,	6½	Hay, ton	6@10

PITTSBURGH.

Flour, per bbl	$4,44a50	Wheat	00
Ashes—Scorchings	5 75	Corn	40
Pots	4 75a5 00	Hay	8 50a9 50
Pearls	6 00	Hides, green	3a3½
Beans	1 00a1 25	Pig metal	$21a$25
Beeswax	25a30	Bar iron per lb	3
Brooms per doz.	87a$2,25	Nails	3 75a4 00
Bacon—Hams	5a6	Clover seed	3 50a4 00
Shoulders	3½	Timothy seed	1 25a1 37
Sides	5	Flaxseed	75a95
Candles	9a10	Salt	95
Cotton Yarn	18a19	Tanner's oil,	$17a23
Copper, sheet per lb	28	Tallow	7a7½
Feathers	25a28	Wool, ac to quality,	16a20
Dried apples	50	Whiskey	19a19½
Dried Peaches	$12½a1 62½	Sugar	7½a7½
Barley	35a10		

THE BEST HORSE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!!

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S

AN invaluable remedy for Horses, Cattle and other domestic animals, in the cure of the following diseases:

Fresh Wounds,	*Fistula, Sitfast,*
Galls of all kinds,	*Strains, Lameness,*
Sprains, Bruises,	*Sand Cracks,*
Cracked Heels,	*Foundered Feet,*
Ringbone, Windgalls,	*Scratches or Grease,*
Poll Evil, Callus,	*Mange,*
Spavins, Sweeney,	*Horn Distemper.*

It is also a Universal Family Embrocation for diseases of Human Flesh, such as

Rheumatism,	*External Poisons,*
Bites of Animals,	*Painful Nervous Affections,*
Frost Bites,	*Corns, Whitlows,*
Boils,	*Chilblains,*
Burns and Scalds,	*Chapped Hands,*
Cramps,	*Swellings, Wounds,*
Contracts of the Muscles,	*Kaked Breasts.*
Weakness of the Joints,	

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL.—It is worthy of special remark, that besides the great and extraordinary powers in the cure of diseases of the horse in which its virtues first attracted the attention of the *farrier and former*, and the wonder of the public generally, it has been successfully employed in a great variety of the maladies which affect the human race; and it has proved by the wonderful cures it has performed on the lower animals, that it is endowed with curative properties not found in other horse oils, which has established its claims to general confidence.

Beware of the counterfeit article, and be sure the name of the SOLE PROPRIETOR, G. W. Merchant, Lockport, is blown in the boutle.

☞ For testimonials, synopsis of diseases, and mode of treatment, see pamphlet which accompanies each bot le.

Sold by J. H. Burton & Co. Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Ohio; and D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD!

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S IMPROVED COMPOUND FLUID

EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

For Removing Diseases of the Blood,

Arising from an abuse of Mercury,	*bones and joints.*
Chronic and constitutio. al Diseases such as	*Fever Sores, obstinate old sores of all kinds.*
Scrofula or King's Evil. Secondary Symptoms of Venereal.	*Scald head, Salt Rheum,*
Ulceration and Corrosions of the Throat. Nose, Cheeks Lips, Ears, and other parts of the body.	*Ring Worm and other Diseases Syphilis, from an impure state of the Blood; also,*
Pimples or pustules on the face	*Habitual Costiveness, Piles,*
Scaly parches, and other eruptions of the skin.	*Pain in the Stomach and sides,*
Biles, Scurvy, and other Scorbutic affections,	*Chronic affections of the Liver, Lungs and Chest,*
White Swellings, Pains in the	*Night Sweats, &c. &c.*
	It is likewise much recommended as a Cleansing Spring Medicine, and in general debility.

This remedy is prepared from the choicest selected materials, the active properties of which are extracted by an improved process, without heat; on account of which it is preferred by Physicians as being more uniform and active than any other now before the public.

A full account of the remarkable efficacy of this remedy, in a variety of cases of the most aggravated nature, may be seen by calling on the proprietor or his agents.

As most good medicines are counterfeited, be sure and call for "Merchant's Sarsaparilla," and the Laboratory of Geo. W. Merchant, Chemist, Lockport, N. Y.

☞ Almost every pedlar in the country is now putting up and imposing on the public, an article they call sarsaparilla. Therefore, BEWARE!!

Sold by J. H. Burton & co. Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Ohio; D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS

DISEASES of the Urinary Organs cured by the EXTRACT OF BUCHU, UVA URSI, and CUBEBS, such as chronic and acute diseases of the

Bladder,	*Also, chronic*
Urethra,	*Gonorrhœa,*
Prostrate Gland,	*Gleets, Whites,*
Kidneys, and	*Strictures,*
Loins;	*Diabetes, &c.*

This valuable medicine is prepared only by Geo. W. Merchant; Operative chemist &c. Lockport, N. Y.

Full and ample instructions, testimonials, &c. accompany each bottle.

Sold by J. H. Burton & co. Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Asatabula, Ohio; D. N. Webste, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

TO RED HEADS AND GRAY.

TYRIAN HAIR DYE, a warranted article for coloring the hair a beautiful brown or jet black, it will not wear off, soil the linen, or color the skin, as hundreds can testify.

It has also been used successfully in coloring Furs.

Beware of the counterfeit, and be sure you get the genuine, pr pared only by Geo. W. Merchant, chemist, Lockport, N. Y. Samples of Hair may be seen at the store of the proprietor or his agents. Price 50 cents.

Sold by J. H. Burton & co, Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Ohio; and D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

COLEMAN'S HEAVE POWDERS,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR HEAVES AND COUGH IN HORSES.—A long familiarity with horses and personal treatment of the diseases to which they are subject have at length resulted in the discovery of this exceedingly valuable remedy for the *Heaves* and *Cough*—a disease which produces more misery and death among these noble animals than any other to which they are exposed. I have no hesitancy in saying that my Powder will effectually and thoroughly *eradicate every symptom* and residue of this painful and dangerous disease, if given in any reasonable length of time after it has been contracted. When you discover symptoms of *Cough* or *Heaves* in your horse, resort to this Powder *without delay*, use it perseveringly, and attend to the hints accompanying the directions for the treatment of the animals, and in nine cases out of ten you will find that it cures.

If any desirous of seeing certificates of cures, of them call on the agent. Price 50 cents per bottle. Manufactured by A. D. Coleman, New York CARTER & BROTHER, agents, Erie, Pa.

March 27, 1847. 45

STEAM ENGINES.

WE are now prepared to make or repair Steam Engines, and to satisfy those who have doubts as to our ability to turn out *superi work*, we invite their inspection of one which we have recently built and put in operation, at our Foundry.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

N. B.—A second hand Engine of 8 horse power, together with bellows for a small Foundry, for sale at a bargain.

L., S. & C.

Erie, March 20, 1847. 44

WANTED!

IN exchange for Goods, any quantity of Good HEMLOCK FENCE BOARDS, 6, 8, 10, and 12 inches wide, 14 and 16 feet long.

HEMLOCK JOICE, 1 1-2 by 19, and 2 1-2 by 12, 15, 16, 18 and 20 feet long.

HEMLOCK STUDDING, 2 by 5 and 3 by 4, 10, 14 and 16 feet long, for which the highest market price will be paid, when delivered at his Lumber yard at the foot of French street.

WM. TRUESDAIL.

Erie, March 4, 1847. 42

ERIE WOOLEN FACTORY,

CARD.—MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER, Proprietors of the Erie Woolen Factory, takes this method of returning their thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage extended to their Factory since its erection and hope to merit and obtain an increase of patronage by the great inducements they this season offer to all who have Wool to exchange for Cloth, Cassimere, Satinetts, Tweeds, &c. They will also manufacture Wool on the shares or for pay, to suit customers.

Erie, May 16, 1846. a5

CLOVER SEED, of a superior quality, for sale by

LESTER, SENNETT'S, CHESTER.

DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES.

MESSRS. WILLETTS & CRAIN have the pleasure of announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie and vicinity that they have taken rooms in the Commercial Exchange and are now prepared to execute Daguerreotype Likenesses in a style, which for truthfulness of representation, and for minute and accurate blending of light and shade, cannot be excelled by the most delicately finished steel engraving.

The success of recent experiments in their profession, gives them a superiority over the best Masters of the Art, and they invite a comparison of their pictures with those of the most celebrated operators of the day.

☞ Likenesses in cloudy weather as well as in fair, and warranted.

Erie, March 27, 1847. 45

CLAIRMONT POPLINS, a new and beautiful article for Ladies Dresses, just received at H. CADWELL'S.

Sept. 19, 1846. 19

ASHES.—Those having good Ashes will do well to deliver them at our ashery soon as we are now working off what we have on hand.

April 8th 1847. S. JACKSON & Co.

NOTICE.—The subscriber will contract and pay cash for any quantity of Poplar, Cherry, curled Maple, and Black Walnut, Lumber, delivered at his Yard, foot of French street, Erie

WM. TRUESDAIL.

Erie, December 31, 1846 35

WRECK OF THE HELEN STRONG.

WE are happy in being able to inform our friends that we were so foriunate as *not* to have any Goods on this vessel when wrecked. Our goods are all safe on terra firma, and we have now in store a very complete stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Glass-Ware, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Articles, etc. etc.,

to which we invite the attention of the sympathizing and all others, and assure them that they can be accommodated in the best and very lowest terms. Those that call on us will not be likely to purchase elsewhere.

CARTER & BROTHER.

December 5, 1846. No. 5, Reed House.

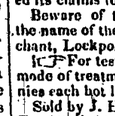
SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1847.

SMYTH has the Fashion of Gentlemen's Hats for the Spring of 1847. Gentlemen wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine, they are very beautiful.

P. S. Hatters can be furnished with Blocks at short notice.

NO. 111 AGAINST THE WORLD!
NO EXCUSE FOR IGNORANCE NOW

JOEL JOHNSON,



111, CHEAPSIDE, has just received from New York a new and elegant supply of books, embracing Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. &c. which will be sold *cheaper* for *cash* than ever before offered in this market. Among his stock may be found—

Anthon's classical Dic'y,	$5,	Robinson's Greek and English Dictionary,	$5;
Webster's Diction ary,	$3 50.		
Anthon's Virgil,	82,	Anthon's Horace,	$1,75
do Homer,	1 50,	do Cicero,	1 25

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, May 1, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FR'S. R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

☞ Owing to circumstances beyond our control, we have been unable to devote as much attention to our paper this week as common. This will account for the lack of our usual variety in the editorial department.

☞ What has become of the "Wilmot proviso"? The Commercial has not said a word about it since the Taylor fever broke out.—Has the old General come a Resaca charge on that Mexican whig battery?

More Troops Called For.

The President has called for six thousand more volunteers, and we see it stated in some of the papers that two companies are to be from this State, and some say ten. If the latter is the case, we expect, since so much patriotism has been manifested in certain quarters of the whig party, to see a company raised here instanter—all of whom should be pledged to support "illuminations in the night." They should not be enlisted, however, under the influence of "whistling, drumming and drinking," as that would indicate that the cause is bad," "like Polk's war for the extension of Slavery."

☞ We see that the Literary Messenger has changed hands—Messrs. Jewett, Foot & Co. having become its proprietors. Our friend CLEMENT, remains as Editor, which, together with the change, gives us an earnest that the "Messenger" will still maintain its previous character.

☞ Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin, has called another session of the Legislature, that authority may be immediately given for the organization of a second State Convention, to remodel the Constitution, in place of that which has been rejected.

☞ The "*writing* editor of the Observer," begs leave to inform the "*writing* editor of the" Gazette that when he makes a statement of a fact of which he is personally cognizant, the "*writing* editor of the Observer" will not question his veracity on the strength of any irresponsible letter writer for the North American, or any other paper. The "*writing* editor of the" Gazette, however, can do as his political education and the phrenological conformation of his head may dictate.

Virginia Election.

Full returns of the election in Virginia for members of Congress have not yet been received. So far as heard from, the returns indicate a whig gain of three or four members—among them "head him or die" Botts, of Tyler notoriety.

The Administration, Gen. Taylor and the Gazette.

It is amusing to observe the labored attempts of our cotemporaries of the Gazette to escape *from their position as opponents of the present war with Mexico.* Hardly six months ago that paper sought, by every means in its power, to throw discredit upon, not only the Administration, *but the war!* Now, it wishes to shield the war and those engaged in it, but still continues its abuse and misrepresentation of the Administration, forgetting that when an impartial history of the events of the last twelve months shall be written, it will then appear" that the one can in no way be separated from the other either in the glory or disgrace of its prosecution. The war and the administration are inseparable—the Administration and the Democracy are inseparable, which neither the special pleading of newspaper editors and demagogues in and out of Congress, can divide. If there is any credit due to the manner in which it has, so far, been prosecuted, the plans of the different expeditions, &c., the Administration and its supporters are certainly entitled to it, for assuredly would the whig party have held them responsible if any failures or disasters had resulted therefrom. But there has been none—expeditions have been fitted out, men raised and equipped, and sent thousands of miles into the enemy's country until a large part of their territory is now subject to our dominion, and yet the whigs affirm that the Administration is not only inefficient, but has all the time kept a "fire in the rear" of one of the most efficient officers in securing these conquests. Now does not this appear strange—aye, as strange as *fiction?* And should not "a common regard for the *intelligence*" of the people, "if not of truth," have prevented them from promulgating such an absurdity. But let us examine this absurd charge made in the following language by the Gazette:

"A secret, ill-suppressed dislike—a privily concerted determination to injure and destroy General Taylor—has all along been apparent among the active spirits at Washington."

Now to show how utterly unfounded this allegation is, let us refer back a few months before the breaking out of the war and trace events up to the present time. As early as October 4th, 1845, we find Col. Taylor, a Brigadier General by brevet, in command of the Army of Occupation at Corpus Christi, writing to the War Department and urging the necessity of his being allowed to take possession of the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande by a forward movement to the bank of said river. On the 6th of February, 1846, we still find him urging the same thing. Well, the Administration, confiding in his judgment, acceded to his wish, and the Army was concentrated on the banks of the Rio Grande. This is queer evidence of an "ill-suppressed dislike" on the part of the Administration toward him, truly! The Administration takes *his advice, confides in his judgment,* grants all he wishes, and all the time is attempting to "injure and destroy" him! The battles of the 8th and 9th of May followed, victory perched on our banner, but whigery ever on the alert to find fault, affirmed that those battles, their loss of life, &c., would not have occurred, if the army had not marched to the Rio Grande, and denounced that movement, in and out of Congress, as the cause of the war! The President, however, made Brevet Brigadier General Taylor, a Major General for his gallantry on the 8th and 9th. A queer way of "destroying" him, we take it. And what said the whigs then? Why, with their head, they were rampant because the President did not recall Taylor and put Scott in his place. Then they asserted that the Administration was "jealous" of Gen. Scott, as they now affirm it is of Gen. Taylor. Then they hoped to use Gen. Scott as an "available" candidate for the Presidency—now they *propose to sacrifice* Scott, in the hopes that Taylor will be more "available." Then followed a series of events on the Rio Grande, and ultimately the march to Monterey, its investment, and surrender to our arms. Now, although the terms of capitulation did not entirely meet the approbation of the Administration, nothing that in the least could be construed into a censure, escaped from that quarter. On the contrary full praise was awarded to the General, and it was only upon a sense of imperative public duty that orders were forwarded to annul the eight weeks armistice agreed upon. In this particular the course of the two parties cannot be better illustrated than by quoting a couple of extracts, for which we are indebted to the Pennsylvanian. The first is from the Washington Union, which our whig friends have over and over again said speaks officially the views of the Administration. The other is from the United States Gazette, than which no paper more assimulates to in tone and temper toward the Administration than its namesake, the Erie Gazette.

On the 11th of October, on the receipt of the news of the fall of Monterey, the Union said, and we may as well remark here that it was responded to by the Democratic press generally, that

"Our army has again covered itself with glory. It has driven the Mexicans from their strong entrenchments, on very precipitious heights, on both sides of the Rio del Tigre—*storming them in the face of the enemy and their guns*—beating an army of double their own force, *as has been estimated*—and after four days' fighting, and driving the enemy from one entrenchment after another, and from street to street, compelling them to surrender Monterey, with all its supplies of amunition, provisions, &c., and cannon, with a very small exception. Neither army is to pass a specified line—which is perhaps nearly half way between Monterey and Saltillo—under eight weeks. *But this armistice, in the first place, does not embrace our other lines of operations, and secondly, it is subject, in express terms, to the orders and instructions of the two governments.* The army is worthy of all praise for the gallantry and skill which have been displayed by our officers and troops, both volunteers and regulars. This is another brilliant military event, in the annals of our country."

Now see what a contrast there is in the language of the two extracts—the above from the organ of those who, to use the language of the Gazette, had "a secret, ill-suppressed dislike—a privily concerted determination to injure and destroy General Taylor," and the following from a paper that of late, in concert with its echo here, would make it appear that they, and they alone, are the exclusive friends of the war, and protectors and defenders of Gen. Taylor's reputation and honor at home. We will premise, however, by saying that the U. S. Gazette supposed when the extract quoted was wrote, that the capitulation at Monterey was dictated by the cabinet at Washington. But this makes no difference, as our neighbors of the Gazette will not pretend to say that what would not be right in the Administration, would be right in Gen. Taylor. The extract is a commantary on the one above quoted, and is as follows:

"The above is from the extra of the *Washington Union*. The italics in it are not ours. *It is singular, that after so triumphant a cause, General Taylor should bring so* IMPOTENT AND UNSATISFACTORY A CONCLUSION TO HIS OPERATIONS, and we should be inclined to CENSURE CONDUCT (!) *which permitted a large army, with its leader, to depart in safety, well supplied with arms and cannon, without the exaction, even of a promise not to fight again, were we not made certain by circumstantances, and the above semi-official announcement, that Gen. Taylor* acted NOT ACCORDING *to his own judgement*, but in accordance with the orders of the Cabinet at Washington; which, being alarmed by the frightful exenses of the war, it heedlessly and wickedly entered upon, *is now seeking to purchase peace upon almost* ANY TERMS. *It is evident that Gen. Taylor could soon have captured the army of Ampudia*, and so deprived it of the opportunity of being arrayed again in opposition to our arms; and *it is absurd to suppose* he would have made such conditions as have been mentioned, and added thereunto an armistice of eight weeks in duration, after so much hard fighting, and the loss of so many valuable officers and men.

Ampudia himself, proposed capitulation, and the Government in its extreme desire to secure peace, *has so hampered Gen. Taylor, as to oblige him to leave the advantage with the enemy.* Should the ill-judged mercy of the Cabinet fail of its intended effect, as it most certainly will, Gen. Taylor will be obliged to encounter the same army at St. Luis Potosi, whither it will go!"

These extracts, we take it, speak the sentiments of the two parties in regard to General Taylor then. The one of warm approval, the other of "censure" and condemnation.

We next come to the time when it was proposed to send a Lieut. General to Mexico, and which our neighbors are of opinion was for the purpose of injuring Gen. Taylor. Well, if such is evidence that the Administration was inimical to Gen. Taylor, then we have double evidence that the whig party ought to be classed in the same category. It cannot have escaped the recollection of our readers how clamorous the whigs were because Gen. Scott was not sent to supercede him in command of the army immediately after the battles of the 8th and 9th of May. Then the Administration was denounced without stint or mercy for not doing—superceding him in command—what they are now so loud in accusing it of attempting to do. Verily is not here consistency, with a vengeance! That many as wise and experienced men as the country has ever produced, believed the project of a Lieutenant General well worthy of consideration is true. Many more dissented from it entirely. We confess we coincided with those who opposed the measure, not because, however, we thought it aimed a blow at any of the commanding officers, but because we thought it was designed to be more of an advisory, more of a diplomatic, than a military measure. We thought diplomacy ought to have ceased long ago, and powder and ball take its place. And we have no doubt it was a measure of the character we surmised—*at any rate we could never construe it into* evidence of hostility on the part of the Administration toward Gen. Taylor. That the whigs could do so easily, is not surprising, especially now they wish to use him as a hobby-horse to ride into power!

There are some other points in the Gazette's article we intended to notice, but our article is already too long, and we will therefore pass over them, not doubting but we will have a dozen chances to refute them hereafter!

As we Expected.

The Commercial Advertiser has raised the name of Gen. Taylor at its editorial head "for President in 1848," "subject to the decision of *a* National Convention"—what kind of "*a* National Convention" however the editor does not see fit to tell us. Probably it is as well that he does not, as it might involve the General in a snarl it would be hard to unravel.—For just so sure as Gen. Taylor comes before the people hampered with the odious doctrines of whigery, by a whig national convention, just so sure he will be defeated. The day has gone by when such humbuggery will go down with the people—the scenes of 1840 and the false cry of "ruin" with which this country resounded on the repeal of the tariff of '42, the condemnation and abuse of the war in which that party has indulged, has sickened and disgusted the people so that if the whig candidate were as pure as an angel of light he could not receive the support of the *masses*. But the nomination of Gen. Taylor by the Commercial Advertiser is the most bare-faced piece of impudence we have seen lately. No paper on our exchange list has been more violent in denouncing the war and all engaged in it, than it. None has been so loud in advocating the "Wilmot Proviso," and condemning all who differed with it on the question, and now in the face of all this, the editor boldly *raises to his editorial* head the name of a man who *advised* and *importuned* the War Department to let him march the Army of Occupation from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande—(which we have been told by the whigs over and over again, was the immediate cause of hostilities)—who is a slaveholder, a resident of a Slave State, and who from education and the force of circumstances, must in all probability be in favor of the extension *of slavery over any territory hereafter to be* acquired from Mexico. At any rate the editors of the Commercial knows nothing of Gen. Taylor's sentiments on this question, and nothing, except by hearsay, in regard to any of the leading poltical questions of the day. More, however, of this anon.

Mexican Tariff and the Gazette.

Our federal friends up street feel a little irritated at the close corner their condemnation of the plan of the President to make the citizens of Mexico pay some of the *expenses* of the war, and Gen. Scott's adoption of the same plan of collecting duties in the captured port of Vera Cruz for other purposes to which we alluded to last week has placed them. We do not wonder—it is certainly a bad corner to be caught in, but then caught they are, and there they must stay. They attempt to get out, however, by asking us certain questions, to which, in the same spirit of *gentlemanly* courtesy they have heretofore exercised towards us when we propounded questions to them, we will answer as follows: What part of the Constitution makes "Congress a necessary party in the consummation of acts of *international* policy! Who shot that dog on the night of the illumination? What is meant by the cant phrase "over to Bigelow's?" Has not the "writing editor of the" Gazette in conversation in a public bar-room approved of the plan of collecting revenue from the ports of Mexico, as proposed by the President? If so, "who struck Billy Patterson?" Has the tariff of '42 ruined the country as prophesied by the whig party? If it has not, in what light does the whig party stand in regard to it? And finally, what is the actual difference 'twixt tweedle-dum and and tweedle-dee? Now we hope our neighbors will not think this "pointless invective or ridicule," neither do we wish them to consider it "sound logic," but as we have always been taught that when we are "among Romans to do as Romans do," and as they have heretofore answered every question we have propounded to them by asking another, we have concluded to adopt the same course of tactics until they reform. By the by, if we should prove as clear as the sun at noonday, that by the laws of nations the conquerer of a country has the right to levy military contributions in any manner he pleases on the inhabitants, the Gazette would not acknowledge it—their creed teaches them never to acknowledge themselves wrong, or an opponent right.

Another Effort to Embarrass Gen. Taylor.

In a letter from Gen. Taylor to a gentleman of Philadelphia, dated Camargo, August 14, 1846, he says:

"My real feelings impel me to say, *that I do not desire nomination as a candidate for the Presidency.* Your letter finds me no aspirant for that office, and the agitation of such a question, in my present responsible position, is yet a more serious cause of regret, as TENDING TO EMBARRASS ME IN THE SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF THE EXISTING WAR."

The Commercial Advertiser, together with a number of other whig and Native American papers, since the battle of Buena Vista, have raised his name for the Presidency. Now as these papers have been violent opponents of the war heretofore, the inference naturally follows, that seeing Santa Anna's army of twenty thousand could not check the "successful *prosecution" of the war, they have commenced* "a fire in the rear" of this character, in "tending to embarrass" Gen. Taylor, "in the successful prosecution of the existing war." No other inference can be drawn consistent with their course heretofore.

☞ The Gazette is of opinion that our response to their inquiries in regard to Judge Thompson's vote on the Wilmot Proviso, "may do well enough for a piece of fun," but says that "a day may come when the question will be propounded in thunder tones, and when it must be met and answered." Very well, gentlemen, wait patiently until that day comes then, and in the mean time stop your whining about a vote which the Democratic constituency of Judge Thompson are perfectly satisfied with.

License in New York.

The question of *license or no license* was again voted for in some parts of New York, on Wednesday last. Buffalo voted for license by between twelve and thirteen hundred majority. Last year some two or three hundred the other way. As far as heard from the same result appears wherever a vote has been taken, with two or three exceptions.

May Magazines.

We have received both Graham's and Godey's Magazines for May. They both maintain their previous reputation, and are well worth the price of subscription.

A man in New York turned his son out of doors lately because he wouldn't pay him house rent. A striking instance, says the Philadelphia *Spirit*, of *pay-rent*-al affection.

☞ Soon after the nomination of Gen. Irvin by the whigs, we made a statement on the authority of several Democratic papers that he voted while a member of Congress for a tax on tea and coffee, the country being at peace. The Gazette denied it, and called upon us to retract. We responded that, not having the documents ourselves, if they would furnish them we would examine, and if we found we were misled by our cotemporaries, we would cheerfully make the amende honorable. They have neither furnished the proof or alluded to the matter since. We now copy the following for the purpose of again calling their attention to it, as well as several other matters. It is from the Doylestown Democrat:

James Irvin—His Votes in Congress.

A reference to the journals of Congres, will show that JAMES IRVIN, the Federal nominee for Governor, voted, whilst a member of Congress, *for a batch of measures* of the most dangerous and anti-republican character—measures which will cause the honest freemen of the Commonwealth to shun him as they would the pestilence. We will now *merely give the facts*—hereafter we will comment upon them as their enormity demands—and we call upon our brethren of the press throughout the State to do likewise:

On the 6th day of August, 1841, James Irvin voted for the bill incorporating that great BRITISH MONSTER, "The Fiscal Bank of the United States."—[See Journal H. R. 1st session, 27th Congress, page 325.

After the veto of that bill, James Irvin again voted for its passage, on the 10th September 1841.—[See same Journal, same session, page 512.

On the 18th of August, 1841, James Irvin voted for the passage of that infamous of all infamous laws ever enacted in this country, THE BANKRUPT LAW.—[See same Journal, same session, 378.

Same volume, page 380, exhibits the vote of James Irvin against reconsidering the vote by which the Bankrupt law was passed.

On the 17th of January, 1842, James Irvin voted against the *bill* to repeal the Bankrupt Law.—[See Journal H. R. 2d session, 27th Congress, page 214.

On the 8th September, 1841, James Irvin voted against exempting SALT from duty.—[See Journal, 1st session, 27th Congress page 471.

On the same day James Irvin DODGED the vote on making sugar FREE of duty, although his votes before and after said vote indicate his presence.

On the proposition reported by the Committee of the whole to strike out the section of the tariff which taxed tea and coffee 20 per cent., a vote was taken on the the 15th July, 1842, and although James Irvin's name is recorded on the list of yeas and nays immediately before and immediately after said vote, it is MISSING on the vote to strike out the tax on tea and coffee.—[See Journal H. R. 2d session, 27th Congress, page 1094 to 1099.] The proposition to strike out the tax on tea and coffee, was DEFEATED, and it accordingly remained in the bill as it went over to the Senate. For that bill, thus containing a section to TAX TEA and COFFEE, James Irvin voted.—[See Journal H. R. 2d session, 27th Congress, page 1108.

The clause in the bill taxing tea and coffee which John Tyler vetoed, and for which James Irvin voted, as referred to by page 1108 was in the following words:

"SECTION 10. And be it further enacted, that on all articles not hereafter enumerated or provided for, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 20 per cent. advalorem.

Among the articles "not hereinafter enumerated or provided for," were TEA and COFFEE.

The people may rely upon the truth of the statement contained in the above record.—The FEDERALISTS DARE NOT DENY THEIR TRUTH!! We dare them.

DYSPEPSIA.—There is an important class of diseases in which *Merchant's* a celebrated Sarsaparilla Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful sanative influence. We allude to diseases of the digestive organs. It is on these organs indeed that this remedy primarily acts; restoring tone to the stomach, healthy digestions, and a good appetite; and thus relieves many other diseases From what has been seen of its effects in those cases where the constitution has been injured by the use of Mercury, Quinine, &c., we should have no hesitation in pronouncing it a remedy of inestimable value.—]Med. Adv.

See advertisement in this paper. A pamphlet of de-cription may be had *gratis*, of the agent.

☞ The Great American Remedy now the most popular Panacea of the day is making many cures. If we are asked in what particular kinds of complaints this medicine is administered, we have only to say that *there's no disease* in which the article has not given with the most happy results—remember this article is one which possesses *a secret remedy, known only to the proprietor* and is of a strictly Vegetable compound—*and will cure any complaint now known*—if you want proof of this strange assertion, call upon the agent, and get a pamphlet, see advertisement.

MARRIED.—On the 25th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Kuchler, Mr. Frederick W. Moyer and Miss Margaret Zahn, both of McKean township.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. Condit, Mr. John Clark, of Albion, and Miss Delilah M. Potter, of Cussowago, Crawford county.

JOHN B. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has removed his Office to the Public Building near the Court House, up stairs, in the room occupied by the Sheriff and directly over the Commissioner's Office.
Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to his care. 50

JOHN H. MILLAR,
County and Borough Surveyor; office in Exchange Buildings, French st., Erie.

New Fashions of Millinery.

MRS. ROOD, would respectfully inform her friends and the Ladies generally of this city and vicinity, that she has just returned from the east with the LATEST FASHIONS of *Bonnets, Dresses, Caps, &c.* She has also on hand, and will keep, a beautiful and select assortment of Bonnets and Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Caps, Collars and Borders, together with almost every other article of Millinery Goods. Thankful for past favors, she hopes for a liberal share of the public patronage.

☞ Bonnets *cleaned, pressed and altered* to the latest style.

Erie, May 1, 1847. *3150

POCKET BOOK LOST.

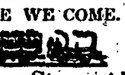
WAS LOST on Monday, the 26th inst., between Erie and the Tavern of James Brawley, in Harborcreek, a Black Moroco Pocket Book, containing one hundred and thirty five dollars in bills—one $20 bill, three or four $10's and the balance in $5's—names of banks not recollected. Said book also contained a note drawn by A. Soules, for $10, payable in lumber deliverable to W. W. Loomis, Erie; together with other papers of no value except to the owner. Any person returning said book and its contents to the owner in North East, or to this office, will be liberally rewarded.

G. M. POPE.

May 1. 1847. 3t50

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK,—Sight Drafts on New York for western funds for sale by
May 1, 1847. C. M. TIBBALS.

HERE WE COME.



The New Jew Store Ahead!!!

JUST received at the *New* Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which, having been bought at *extremely low prices* and the subscribers having encountered neither "perils by sea or land," in their journey to Philadelphia *and New York Markets, can and will be* sold as cheap—not to say a little *cheaper*—than at any other *Jew* or *Gentile* Store between New York and "Sundown." Our stock consists in part of

SILKS of all kinds, descriptions and colors, from plain black to the most fashionable plaid, striped or watered.

GINGHAMS, French, English, Scotch and American, *varying in price* and quality to suit customers.

SHAWLS, Silk, Cashmere, Barrage, etc., etc. at prices that cannot fail to please.

M. DE LAINES, of all qualities, from 20 cts. upwards.

BONNET RIBBONS, of all colors, qualities, shades and prices.

GLOVES, that cannot fail to fit the most delicate hand, at prices in accordance with the most delicate purses.

French Worked Linen cambric Handkerchiefs, a beautiful article, and very cheap for the quality. Also, embroidered do do., together with many other articles, too numerous to mention, but which we will take pleasure in showing to customers and others. Also—a splendid stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of Pants, Vests, and Coats, of all prices and qualities, and Boots and Shoes, of all kinds Call and see, and don't forget the place, No. 1, Fleming Block, State Street.

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, April 29, 1847. 50

NEW GOODS BY RAILROAD.

JUST received at the cash and ready pay store two cases of the latest styles Muslin Prints an Scotch Ginghams, Prin s, Kentucky Jeans, Summer Stuff, Ribbons, etc., etc., for sale cheap as the cheapest, by P. ARBUCKLE,
No. 3. Perry Block.

Erie, May 1, 1847. 50

SCYTHE SNATHS, on commission and for sale by P. ARBUCKLE,
May 1, 1847. No. 3, Perry Block.

GROCERIES.—A good assortment of Dry Groceries on hand and for sale, at the cash and ready pay store; No 3, Perry Block, by
P. ARBUCKLE.

May 1, 1847. 50

New Goods! New Goods!!

EARLY AS THE EARLIEST! and CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. For further particulars enquire at MEICALF'S.

No. 1, Reed House, April 28. 50

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT are this day in the receipt of 10 packages of Fancy Dress Goods, comprising a beautiful assortment of Dress Goods, together with Dress Silks, some that are rich, Burgundy Plaids, the set flowered Lawns, Mulls and Mourning do., with a little of almost every *thing, in advance of a very large* assortment to be here in a few days.

April 29, 1847. 50

SHAWLS.—The China Crape, Silk, Embroidered do., Bozah and Zephins, do., Summer Cashmere, flowered and rainbowed Worsted, that are decidedly rich, at
WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.

April 29, 1847. 50

GLOVES.—We have the best assortment that will be in this market of all kinds, including Stewart's self imported black and fancy Kid, fancy and variegated Silks and China Linen.

April 26. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

15 DOZ. Parasols, Parasolettis and Shades, from five different manufactures, including all shades and colors, just opened by
April 23. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

GENTS. Leghorn Hats, a good assortment may be found at
April 26. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.

LADIES Capes and Points, a fine selection and something new, together with some nice hat Ribbons, just opened at the corner opposite the Eagle. April 29

AGAIN HERE WE COME,

WITH the best and cheapest Stock of fashionable LADIES' DRESS GOODS ever offered in this market, consisting in part

59 patterns Dress Silks of all colors, embracing
Colored and Pluid and Striped Poult de Soi,
Gro de Rhine,
Gro de Swiss,
Satins of all colors,
SHAWLS of all kinds, such as Silk, Crape, Barrage, Thibet, Mous de Lain, Brocha, &c.,
Lawns, Balzarines and Barages,
Gloves and Mitts of all kinds—Silk, Kid, Lisle, Cotton, &c.
CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans and Satinets.

In short, customers can find every thing in the Dry Goods line usually inquired for in the market. We forbear to mention prices. Suffice to say, ladies, we can sell you a handsome French Lawn dress from 12s. to 16s. that will vie with any in Broadway. Please call and see for yourselves. Farther particulars hereafter. Don't forget the place, at CADWELL'S.

April 28, 1847. 50

NEW GOODS BY RAILROAD.

I HAVE just received this morning a new supply of plain and twilled Ghinghum, also a lot of prints, &c., which will be sold cheap for cash by. C. M. TIBBALS.

May 1, 1847. 50

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.—For sale at C. M. TIBBALS.

May 1, 1847. 50

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE 1st Battalion 104th Regiment P. M. will meet for review and inspection, in Erie, on Monday the 10th of May next The 2d Battalion 10 th Regiment will meet in North East, on Tuesday the 11th May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of D. S. Clark, Colonel commanding 104th Reg't. 2d Brig. 17th Div. P. M.

I. T. PHERRIN, Adjutant.

Erie, April 26, 1847.

P. S.—The enrolled Militia who reside within the bounds of the 2d Battalion, will be required to do duty in that Battalion, and will not be exempt by doing duty in the 1st Battalion.

MILITARY NOTICE.

NINTH Company, First Battalion, 104th Regiment, 2d Brigade, 17th Division P. M. You are commanded to meet on the West side of the Diamond, in Erie, Pa, on Monday the 3d day of May, 1847, at 1 o'clock, armed and equipped for drill, as the law directs.

JAMES DUNLAP, Capt

Erie, May 1, 1847. *1150

E. N. HULBERT & CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND Dealers in Lehigh and Erie Coal, Salt and Produce generally. Particular attention paid to the sale of Produce and purchase of Merchandize.

No. 3 & 4 Coburn Square, South Wharf.

E. N. HULBERT, U. DRIGGS.
Buffalo, N. Y. 49

A Card to the Ladies.

MRS. WARD respectfully begs leave to inform the Ladies of this city and vicinity that she has just returned from Philadelphia with the SPRING FASHIONS OF MILLINERY,—Also, a very beautiful assortment of Bonnets, Bonnet Silks and Ribbons, together with a choice selection of French Artificial Flowers, all of which she will be pleased to show her customers and friends at her residence on Sixth Street, a few doors East of Messrs. Goodwin & Vincent's Store.

Erie, April 24, 1847. 49

WESTERN HOTEL,

JOHN GRAHAM, Proprietor. The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public generally, that he has leased for a term of years this new and commodious House, situated at the Eighth Street Canal Basin. This location renders the "WESTERN" pre-eminently the most convenient and desirable stopping place for all either doing business or traveling on the Canal. There is, also, attached to this establishment a large and convenient Stable for the use of Boatmen and others having horses.

No pains or expense has been spared in fiting up this house for the convenience, comfort and pleasure of guests, and the Proprietor trusts by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Erie, April 24, 1847. 49

FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.

MESSRS. J. KIDD & Co.

Gents: Please send me by *Express*, 12 dozen Boxes "M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS." They are selling good here, and suit generally.

Yours, &c. E. P. STEDMAN.

Mayville, Chaut Co. N. Y., Dec. 29, 1846.

Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.

No. 60 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and inquire for "*Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills*," and take no other.

☞ More evidence of increasing demand for DR. M'LANE'S

LIVER PILLS.

ERIE, Feb. 16th, 1847.

MESSRS. KIDD & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gents.—Enclosed you will find ten dollars, which please place at our credit and forward us *some* of your "*Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills*," we are entirely out. Respectfully yours, &c.

CARTER & BROTHER.

Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.

No. 60, Wood's., Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ N. B.—Purchasers will be particular, and enquire for "*Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills*," and take no other.

To all whom it may Concern.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS!

MESSRS. J. KIDD, & Co.

This is to certify that my wife has been afflicted for several years, with the following pains at periods more or less:—Pain in the right side, about the edge of the ribs, extending to the right shoulder; pain in the back part of the head, and above the right eye, accompanied by weakness, loss of appetite, and almost constantly confined to her bed. Since August she has used three boxes of "*M'Lane's Liver Pills*," and I have now to state, that by the use of these Pills, she has been benefited in no ordinary degree. Under the Providence of God she now enjoys good health, and is able to attend to the domestic concerns of my family. JAMES STEWART.

Richmond, Jefferson Co. Ohio.

STILL MORE.

MR. J. KIDD.

Dear Sir:—I call to inform you of the virtues of "*Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills*," in the cure of my wife, who was *induced to try one box*, by the use of which she felt so much relief that she procured a second: Since she has taken the second box, her health has improved so much that she is now better than she has been for several years. My neighbors have become acquainted with this fact, so that as soon as I get money I will buy them by the dozen, to supply those in my immediate neighborhood. R. COCHRAN.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.

No. 60 Wood st. Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and enquire for "*Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills*," and take none else, as there are other pills now *before the public, purporting* to be "Liver Pills."

FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.

MESSRS. J. KIDD & Co. Pittsburgh, Pa.

In the month of June last, we received 6 doz. of M'Lane's Amonia Worm Specific," all of which we have sold, and now wish a further supply as heretofore. We frequently receive packages from New York by express, and presume there would be no difficul y in forwarding by this inode to us at Rochester from Pittsburgh.

Yours truly, POST & WILLIS.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1847.

Prepared for the proprietor and sold Wholesale and retail by J. KIDD & Co.

No. 60, Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and inquire for "*Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific or Vermifuge*," and take nothing else.

Still later from Kentucky.

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.

PARIS, Ky., March 3, 1847.

MESSRS. J. KIDD, & Co.

Gents.—In the month of July last, Mr. F. Merryweather, of Cincinnati, appointed me Agent for this place, for selling Dr. M'Lane's highly approved medicines, and the motive that prompts me, an entire stranger, to write this letter to your house, is to inform you, that the inhabitants of this town and county, generally, have given the *Vermifuge of Dr. M'Lane a fair trial in their families*, and pronounce it to be *without an exception*, the very *best Worm Medicine* ever offered to those afflicted with worms.

The high estimation in which the Vermifuge is held in this community has induced me to purchase it in future from you, or your Agent, and you will oblige me greatly by writing, per return mail, your cash price for the Vermifuge by the gross.

Very respectfully yours,

J. C. SNYDER.

Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.

No. 60 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OPINION OF THE PEOPLE.

We give below a specimen of the many certificates handed us every day and which we presume is sufficient to convince any person of the superiority of *Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge*, over all other *so called Vermifuges.*

This is to certify, that with Dr. M'Lane Specific, a child of mine, 2 years old, passed 86 large worms, besides a large quantity of small ones: to produce this discharge, it on'y required two teaspoonsful. The balance of the vial I gave to another child 8 years old, which caused a discharge of 26 large, besides a quantity of small worms.

WILLIAM M'CLELLAND.

N. Fayette tp. Allegheny co. Pa. Jan. 20, 1847.

Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.

No. 60 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and enquire for *Dr M'Lane's Worm Specific or Vermifuge*, and take nothing else.

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, J. H. Burton & Co., Erie; J. Marvin, Waterford; John M'Clure, Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; Hall & Vincent, Cranesville; Jackson & Campbell, Edenboro; B. C. Town & Co. Wattsburg; A. Tourtellott, Union Mills; J. H. Haynes; North East.

Sold by Druggists and Merchants generally, throughout the United States.

April 24, 1847. 49

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Law, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to call at the office and settle their respective accounts, on or before the first of February next. Those who neglect this notice may incur costs.

JOHN GALBRAITH,
CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, Jan. 11, 1847. 3t45

The Books and papers of the late firm of GALBRAITH & GRAHAM are by mutual agreement left with me for the purpose of closing up the business of the concern and collecting all debts, which I am obliged to do as speedily as possible. I have associated with me in business WM. S. LANE and WM. A. GALBRAITH, Esqs. and continue the office lately occupied by Galbraith & Graham, under the firm of GALBRAITH & LANE, where all business in the line of the profession, will be attended to with promptness and despatch. JOHN GALBRAITH.

Erie, February 3, 1847. 38

PENNSYLVANIA BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber has leased the house formerly known as the Hibernian Hotel, on French street, a few doors North of Fourth, for the purpose of keeping a Boarding House. Boarders will be received by the day, week, month and year, on the most reasonable terms, and he hopes by strict attention to the comfort of his guests, to receive a share of the public patronage.

N. B.—Produce of all kinds, constantly kept on hand, and for sale cheap.

SAMUEL BRADSHAW.

Erie, April 24, 1847. 3t49

STORAGE AND FORWARDING.

THE subscribers are prepared to receive and forward during the season by the Erie Extension canal to any point on the Lakes or Ohio river all property entrusted to their care with the utmost dispatch and at the lowest rates.

Boat Stores and Groceries of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap at their Ware House on the canal, Eighth street landing, Glazier's Basin. P. P. GLAZIER,
M. M. SPAULDING.

Erie, April 24, 1847. 3m19

IT IS WRITTEN

IN THE BOOK OF NATURE AND OF COMMON SENSE, that the natural vegetable productions of every country are, if properly applied, amply sufficient for the cure of every malady incident to such peculiar climate.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills

of the North American College of Health, are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are therefore better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from FOREIGN DRUGS, however well they may be compounded; and as they are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to But One Disease,

viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

Natural Principles

BY CLEANSING AND PURIFYING THE BODY; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance, in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters; in like manner if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills

will be found one of the best, if not THE VERY BEST MEDICINES IN THE WORLD FOR CLEANSING OUT THE

Grand Purifying Principle,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease, in an easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day

Give Ease and Pleasure,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

Few medicines can claim to stand so strongly on the foothold of merit, as Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.—Their fame has gone before them in every direction, and from the moment its agency is established in a new section of country, the demand for them is steady and increasing. Indeed the result often defies our best calculations, and we find it difficult, with seven of the best teams in the country constantly employed, to keep every agent fully supplied. The opinions of these men may be worth noticing they come to us in the shape of business letters and were to all'y unasked:

Extract of a letter from Hernando, Miss.

"To Dr. W.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

G. LOOMIS & CO. 7, Reed House, Erie, have just received an addition to their former stock of goods, which makes their assortment very extensive, comprising a large variety of rich and fashionable JEWELRY, consisting of diamond, ruby, garnet, emerald, amethyst, aquamarine and enamelled pins, diamond, ruby and plain rings; gold ear rings, guard chains and keys, spectacles, pencil cases, bracelets, lockets, miniature setting, thimbles, studs, snaps, &c. &c.

TIME.—Gold and Silver Watches of the patent lever, duplex, horizontal and common escapement. French mantle, German and American clocks.

SILVER GOODS.—Table, desert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, ladles, butter and fruit knives, spectacles, chains, keys, pencil cases, thimbles.

Plated, Britannia and German Silver Ware—Tea pots, urns, pitchers, cups, tankards, bowls, cake baskets, candlesticks, snuffers and trays, spoons, faucets, ink stands, castors.

CUTLERY.—Roger's and other celebrated Makers razors, knives and scissors.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Mathematical instruments, telescopes, thermometers, pocket compasses, sun glasses, violins, accordions, music boxes, flutes, fifes, steel pens, card cases, combs, pocket books, pocket pistols, coral, amber, gilt, steel, wax and glass beads, braid and silk bags and purses, elastic guards, portable writing desks, work, paint, snuff, tobacco and shaving boxes, razor strops, clothes, hair, tooth, nail and shaving brushes and glasses, Glazier's diamonds, shot belts, powder flasks, percussion caps and pills, chessmen, dominoes, sugar cases, purse and cloak clasps, tweezers, cane, whalebone, violin and bass viol strings, rouge, powder, puffs, perfumery, court plaster, tooth wash and powders, tooth picks, teething rings, tea bells, sealing wax, motto seals, visiting cards, emery baskets, needles, battledor, and birds, spool stands, with numerous other articles not mentioned, both useful and ornamental, which will be for *ready pay*, from twenty-five to fifty per cent lower than formerly.

N. B. Watches, music boxes, jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted.

Cash and most kinds of country produce taken in payment for goods or work. Call and see.

The highest prices paid in cash for old Gold and Silver.

June 13, 1846. 4

DOCT. WISTAR'S Genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry the Celebrated remedy for Consumption and other diseases of the Lungs. Also Wistar's Gentle Purgative Pills. For sale by Dr. P. Hall, Agent, corner of State an Seventh sts, Erie, Pa.

Oct. 10, 1846.

CASH! CASH!!

CASH will be paid for 10,000 bushels wheat, 10,000 do Corn, 10,000 do Barley, and 500 barrels Flour, if delivered soon.

H. CADWELL.

Erie, Oct. 10, 1846. 21

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

WE are now receiving our Winter stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYEWOODS and Miscellaneous articles, and very respectfully invite the attention of our customers and the public to the quality of our goods, and the prices at which they are offered.

Physicians will find among our stock many of the new Chemicals and choice preparations of the Materia Medica. Our Medicines are *fresh*, and believed to be *pure*, and will be warranted for what they are sold.

Farmers and others wanting Paints and Oils, will find our stock complete, and we would request all who want pure Paints and Oil cheap, to ascertain the quality and price of our articles before purchasing elsewhere.

Clothiers can be furnished with most of the articles used in their line, at reasonable rates.

Our stock of the *Popular Medicines* of the day, and of Perfumery and Fancy and Miscellaneous articles, is very large, and we would say to all, customers and strangers, that we shall be happy *to see you*, show your our goods, give you our prices, and *fill your orders*.

J. H. BURTON & Co.

Erie, Nov. 28, 1846.—28 No. 5, Reed House.

THE LAST,

AND largest Stock of every variety of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Dry Goods, and Groceries, ever imported to this market, just received, and which shall be sold at prices far below any ever before offered in this market

HENRY CADWELL.

Erie, November 21, 1846. 27

CASH! CASH!!

CASH, and the highest market price paid for FLAX SEED, delivered at the store of the subscaiber, corner of French and Fifth streets.

C. SIEGEL.

Erie, October 10, 1846. 20

ASHES! ASHES!!

I WILL pay 8 cents per bushel for good field ashes, and 12 1 2 cts per bushel for house ashes delivered at my ashery or M'Kean corners.

Erie, Oct. 24, 1046. C. M. TIBBALS.

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 24, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

WESTFIELD MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables, Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate style and delivered, at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very lustily of selling to the "Pennamites" at *from* $2 50 to $3 *per foot. Should any* of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.

HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1845. 17tf

NEW FIRM.
NEW AND CHEAP GROCERIES ! !

JOHN ZIMMERLY & A. H. HITCHCOCK, late of the firm of Hitchcock, Zimmerly & Co. have again associated themselves in the Wholesale and Retail Grocery business, on State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, in the room lately occupied by Wm. Rinderneckt, under the style of J. ZIMMERLY & Co. where will be found a large and well selected assortment of all kinds of Wet and Dry West India Goods comprising every article usually kept or called for in a Grocery store. Among stock may be found:—

Coffee of every price and quality.
Old and Young Hyson Teas;
Pepper, Spice, Indigo, Brown, Lump and Loaf Sugar.
Chocolate, castile and rosin soap, raisins, figs. Tobacco of every quality, cigars, shot Groceries of all kinds, together with Iron, nails, window glass, etc. etc.

J. Z. & Co. tender their thanks for the very general patronage extended to them for the past six years, and hope they may by their endeavors to please, receive a continuance of favors in the shape of old as well as new customers. They are prepared to purchase grain of all kinds, butter, eggs, dried apples and peaches, Flax, Timothy and Clover seed, for which CASH will be paid at their counter.

Erie, April 25, 1846. 49

GUNS.—Double Barrell, Single do. Fowling Pieces, Revolving six Shooters, with a general assortment of Gun fixings.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

Nov. 14, 1846. No. 7, Reed House.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which will not be surpassed by any stock in this city as to quality and quantity. And as to price, we are sure they are as cheap as any resonable person could wish to have them; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any establishment in this city or any other place west of New York, for ready pay. Please call and examine quality and price for yourselves. *Particulars next week.*

S. JACKSON & CO.

Nov 14 1846

WANTED—

5000 Bushels Corn,
5000 do Oats,
2000 do Barley,
2000 do Wheat,
1000 bbls. Flour,
100 bushels clover seed,
100 do Timothy seed, for which a liberal price will be paid, at the store of

H. CADWELL.

Erie, January 30, 1846 36

TANNERS ARTICLES.

TANNERS OIL, by the gal. and retail. Refined Lampblack, Scrub, Scouring and Paste Brushes, for sale by.

CARTER & BROTHER.

Dec. 5, 1846.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR THE HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Bilts, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life. Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

THE operation of this preparation is threefold. It acts as a tonic, strengthening the digestive powers and restoring the appetite—as an aperient, peculiarly suited and gentle in its laxative effect, and as an antiseptic, purifying the fluids of the body, and neutralizing in the blood the active principle of disease. The many well authenticated cures of Scrofula of the most malignant character, have given it a wide and deserved celebrity. But it is not alone in Scrofula nor in the class of diseases to which it belongs, that this preparation has been found beneficial. It is a specific in many diseases of the skin, and may be administered with favorable results in all; it also exercises a controlling influence in billious complaints; and when the system has been debilitated either by the use of powerful mineral medicines or other causes, it will be found an excellent restorative.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn:

WOBURN, MASS., March 30, 1846.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the *least doubt* but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by *experience*; and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble effort to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the *efficacy* and *power* of your valuable medicine.

I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours,

LUTHER WRIGHT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest:

BALTIMORE, Va. Dec. 13th, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper, and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well: Pain is free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla.

Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Feb. 22, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Having used your Sarsaparilla in my family, and witnessed its beneficial effects on one of my children, I feel it to be a duty I owe the community to make the case public. About two years ago my little son was attacked with Scrofula or King's Evil, *which broke out in eight or nine places round the neck* and jaw, which fearfully affected the glands, rendering him entirely blind. During the first year from the time he was taken, he was attended by several physicians, but continued to get worse until I despaired of his ever getting well. *Having seen your Sarsaparilla* advertised with certificates of its cures, I concluded to give it a trial, and accordingly sent to Cincinnati and procured a few bottles, and now, after having used three bottles I have the gratification of saying he is well. The sores are entirely healed, and his sight nearly as good as ever it was: and I have no hesitation in saying that he was entirely cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Yours truly,

E BASSETT.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents, gratis.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by J. H. Burton & Co., Erie and Meadville; S. Hutchins & Co., Waterford; L. Wilcox, jr. Pittsburg; A. Reynolds, Buffalo; Henderson & Punderson, Cleveland; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has been and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

Oct. 16 1846

CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT AND TOY STORE.

No. 9, REED HOUSE ROW, ERIE, PA.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire stock of Confectionaries, together with the fixtures belonging to the business in the store formerly occupied by James Crossman, would say to his friends and the public generally, that he has furnished himself with an old and experienced workman at the business, and is now prepared to furnish to retailers, CANDY, at Buffalo prices, and warrant it to be superior to any Buffalo candy offered in this market; the reader will soon be convinced after selling a few pounds of my candy that it affords him more profit than the eastern candy. Our sticks and kisses will run 40 to the pound, and are finely flavored.

ICE CREAM AND FANCY CAKES.

I am prepared to furnish Ice Cream in forms to suit customers. Fancy Cakes made to order.—Fruit, Pound, Sponge, and Jelley Cake, and Jumbles always on hand to supply families. I will furnish tea cakes to private families cheaper than they can bake them; and on the shortest notice.

FRUITS.

Fresh Lemons and Oranges, Figs, Raisins, Nuts of all kinds; preserved ginger, mixed pickles, sardines, &c., a good assortment.

TOYS.

An large assortment of toys, such as. dolls, dressed or undressed, cats and dogs on bellows, glass dogs and birds, fancy boxes, beeds, neck laces, head dresses, purses, hair brushes, redding combs, besides a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and examine for yourselves.

Any orders from the country for candy will be promptly attended to.

M. W. KEITH.

Erie, August 1, 1846 1

BUFFALO AND NEW YORK ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

M. VAUGHN, No 2 Fleming Block, State Street. This establishment has acquired notoriety by selling all kinds of clothing as cheap as they can be purchased in New York city.—Call and see. A suit of clothes can be made at this establishment in ONE DAY'S notice, in the latest style and most approved fashion.

Just received a general assortment of Clothing and cloth, suitable for the season and for sale at prices reduced to the pecuniary means of all. For instance a good article of cloth, all wool, at 50 cts *per yard and every thing else* in proportion.—Cutting also done to order at reduced prices. All orders from the country promptly attended to.—The child can buy as cheap here as the best judge. Customers generally can depend on having their work done right, and no mistake.

Erie, Dec. 20, 1845. 15

STILL LATER.

JUST received, per last arrival, at the brick corner opposite the Eagle Hotel, a further assortment of French, cashmere and Broche Shawls, that are rich and cheap. Also a few more of those silk warp Alapacas, plaid mourning Ginghams, Castilian Robes, black silk fringed Cashmere, and heavy Satin Shawls, together with a full assortment of silk; assorted fringes.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

AMONG on stock will be found—

2000 lbs White Lead, pure,
300 " Red Lead,
200 " Litharage,
50 " Sugar Lead,
1600 " Spanish Whiting,
500 " Venitian Red,
500 " French Yellow;
100 " French Green,
18 cases Chrome yellow and green,
5 do American Vermillion,
2 bbls refined Lampblack,
150 gallons Spirits Turpentine,
250 do Linseed Oil,
50 do Copal Varnish,
200 Paint Brushes, from No 4 to 000000,
60 boxes window glass,
200 lbs of putty.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles are invited to give us a call. Every article is warranted good, and as to prices they shall be as low as any reasonable or honest man will ask.

CARTER & BROTHER.

Erie, Nov. 28, 1846. No 6, Reed House

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

C. SEIGEL has again opened his store in this city, at *the corner of French and Fifth* streets, for the purpose of selling LINSEED OIL of his own manufacture, cheaper by 10 per cent. than it was ever offered here before, warranted to be a first rate article.

He also keeps constantly on hand Turpentine White Lead, dry or in oil, by the keg or pound; Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, American Vermillion, Rose Pink, Litharage, in short, every description of Paints, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

A general assortment of GROCERIES, such as Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Nuts, Raisins, &c. which are of the best quality. All persons wishing to buy Oil, or good and cheap groceries will do well to call at the corner of French and Fourth streets at the Oil and Grocery Store of C. Seigel and and examine quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as he can assure them that he will make it for their interest to do so. Give him a call.

Erie, June 6, 1846. 1y2

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

CONSUMPTION CURED—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION:

THE MOST CELEBRATED and INFALLIABLE remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of CONSUMPTION, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES, that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians as CONFIRMED AND INCURABLE. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the MOST DESPERATE OF CASES. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's *Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies* of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of Colds Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the ONLY SOURCE OF HOPE.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, *sole Agent for the United Kingdom, at the* Indian Ware-house, Regent-st. London, in Bottles and Cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 119 Court-st., Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the western States.

☞ READ. ☜

From the Baptist Clergyman at Colooser, Oswego, County.

"I do hereby most cheerfully certify that I have used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with great success. My little girl, now in her seventh, year was, in the month of October, 1844, attacked with a pain in her right side, and notwithstanding we used all diligence to remove it, she continued to grow worse, and after obtaining the counsel of Dr. B—, who *thought the Right Lobe of her Lungs so seriously affected* that her recovery was exceedingly doubtful. I was induced to obtain one bottle of the Balsam and before one third of it was taken, the little sufferer resumed her plays and her cheerfulness returned and before two bottles were used her health was considered completely restored, and to the effect of this medicine, without any hesitation, I attribute the cure. DAVID MCFARLAND.

January, 1845. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Colooser".

Testimony from Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. June 5, 1845.

SIR.—Something last January. I was taken with a violent cold, attended with a distressing cough, which in the course of a few days brought on a bleeding of the lungs, with much soreness of the chest, pain in the side and much soreness of the breast. After being confined to my bed for some days and getting no better, Mr. Pardke, formerly Deputy Sheriff of this county, recommended me to get a bottle of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, observing that he had been similarly afflicted, and by the use of that medicine had been speedily and entirely cured. I immediately got a bottle, and after using it a short time the result was as he predicted—I got entirely well. From the benefit I received from the Balsam and from the universal *good name it bears among my friends who have used it for diseases of the* lungs and chest, I am induced to believe it to be one of the best medicines now in use for those diseases, and do such recommend it to the pubhc.

W. W. SWIFT.

Remarkable cure of a Dangerous Cough.

To S. TOUSEY, CATO 4 CORNERS, N. Y. Aug. 6, 1844.

Sir—We are entirely out of the Hungarian Balsam, having sold all you left with us, in our immediate vicinity, and in justice to the medicine must say with astonishing success. A few days since a young gentleman of this town called at our store who had been for months afflicted with a very distressing cough, and wanted a bottle of the Balsam. We told him it was of little use for him to take it or any thing else—HE MUST DIE. He took a bottle, however, and afterwards had another. Yesterday he called again very much improved in appearance, and said he was rapidly gaining strength—but had it not been for the invaluable Hungarian Balsam he must have died. We want some more of the medicine directly.

Yours respectfully, INGHAM & HAVENS.

[From Esq. W. E. Fisk, Canadsta, N. Y., dated CANADSTA *Nov. 7, 1846]*

To S. TOUSEY, Agent, &c.—Sir: Having used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with the very best success for lung complaints, and having seen it used by my friends with like success, I was induced last spring to become an Agent for the sale of the same, since which I have sold a great number of bottles, and have in almost every instance learned that it had succeeded beyond all expectation, in some cases where the disease had been by Physicians of respectability PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, and their cases hopeless, and I most cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, assuring them that in most cases they will find speedy relief. (Signed) WILLIAM E. FISK.

More Proof.

Establishing the efficacy of the Hungarian Balsam of life.

[From Deacon Lewis, of Utica, dated UTICA, February 4, 1845.]

I cheerfully give my name in favor of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life. Last April, my wife was attacked with a violent cough, attended with a severe and most DISTRESSING PAIN IN THE SIDE, so bad as to deprive her of rest. While in this situation, I called on Messrs. Warner & Co. for some medicine, and they recommended this Balsam. I purchased a bottle, and by the time we had used about one half of it, my wife began to get better, and after using the remainder, her health was completely Restored. Since that time I have recommended the Balsam to my friends, many of whom have used it with like success. (signed) JOHN LEWIS.

Deacon of the First Baptist Church in Utica.

☞ Further Evidence. ☜

[From the P. M. at Burlington Flats, Otsego Co. N. Y. dated Jan. 1845.]

I am again under the necessity of ordering a new supply of the Balsam.—My wife still continues the medicine and is improving. It is doing wonders in this section. I heard of a friend 50 miles from here who was considered in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION. I sent him two bottles of the Balsam about two weeks since, and to day I heard from him, and the Balsam is acting on him like a charm. A. E. ARNOLD.

The Messrs. Metcalf, of Geneseo, N. Y. (one of whom is a practising physician) *in ordering a new supply of the Balsam, says that 'in some* SEVERE CASES our customers *complain* of receiving great *benefit from its use.*"

S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the Western States. Sold in Erie by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House

"SUGAR COATED" PILLS.

BEWARE CAUTION!

THE increasing popularity of Dr. BENJ SMITH'S IMPROVED INDIAN VEGETABLE SUGAR COATED PILLS, has induced a number of persons to make something they call PILLS and coat them with sugar, in order to sell them for the genuine while they do not possess a particle of the goodness, nor even assimilate in appearance to the original. Dr. Smith's Pills In short, the article is an *attempted* FRAUD upon the community. A minister who has first had an interest in an imitation Sugar Coated Pill, manufactured in Auburn, N. Y., has taken them up, as he says on account of the miserable deleterious compound manufactured by the different parties concerned in manufacturing them. That party is now *industriously circulating reports calculated to* injure Dr. Smith and to effect the reputation of his valuable pills; but rather than notice them in public, Dr. Smith is about to institute legal proceedings against them for their slanderous, as he has in another instance against a similar party, in which he recovered heavy damages. These miserable imitators have to resort to the most abominable means to palm off their counterfeit pill: as the public know that Dr. Smith's are the original and genuine. Several instances have come to public notice in which life has been endangered by the use of the counterfeit. It is *Dr. Smith's* Pills that are doing so much good in the country—as the following show.

MORE MINISTERS

Use and recommend Dr. Smith's Pills than all others.

This is to certify that I have used the Sugar Coated Pills manufactured by Dr. Benjamin Smith, of New York, for some time, and believe them to be a good medicine; and also, from inquiry in that city, I am persuaded that he is the original inventor, and therefore is entitled to the benefits of the invention. S. WILLIAMS,

Pastor of 1st Baptist Church, Pittsburgh.

From the Blue Hen's Chicken (Del.)

We call the attention of our readers to the certificate of Rev. S. Williams Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, Pittsburgh; in relat on to Dr. Smith's Pills. We can ourselves bear testimony to the merits of *Dr. Smith's Indian Vegetable* having used them and experienced great relief from them. The above is the best paper in the State of Delaware.

The "IMPROVED INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS," (Sugar Coated,) are certainly doing much in the whole county, and are highly esteemed, if one half is true that people write and say about them. They are so easy in their operation that all like them. The editor of the Northern State Journal, (one of the largest and best papers in the State of N. Y.) writes as follows:

Watertown, May 31, 1846.

Dr. G. Benj. Smith—Dear Sir: I was laid up with a bad cold some time since my return from N. Y., and during my illness I made trial of your pills, and I must say it found them excellent. They are the best medicine for the purposes they are intended, that I have seen. I seldom take pills but I found yours entirely free from the objections to which other pills are liable. I hope they will continue to be a source of profit to you, as I doubt not they will be a means of relief to the afflicted in a large scale.

Yours truly, J. GREEN.

Tonawanda, Pa, Sept. 18, 1846.

Dr. G. Benj Smith—Dear Sir Your agent left with me a lot of your Sugar Coated Pills, and I have but a few boxes left. Every box I have sold has given satisfaction. I have taken them myself and consider them the best pills I have ever used, and I am not afraid to recommend them to the public. I wish a further supply at once.

Yours respectfully, JACOB KIBLER, P. M.

Huntington, Ind., June 21, 1846.

Dr. Smith—Dear Sir: I am most out of your "Indian Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills," and find them selling so fast that I think you had better send me two gross immediately. They give such general satisfaction that the people come at least twenty miles for them, and as it is generally known that I am agent for them, I would be sorry to get out. Yours respectfully,

SAM'L MOORE & Co.

BEWARE!!!

If G. BENJ. SMITH, be not WRITTEN with a PEN on the BOTTOM of the box, all "Sugar Coated" Pills are COUNTERFEIT.

Principal Office 179 Greenwich Street, large brick block N. Y. Price 25 cents a box.

Dealers furnished at the N. Y. College of Health, 179 Greenwich Street, New York. And sold by Carter and Brother, and J. H. Burton & Co. Erie. A. J Farrah & Co. Fairview, L. S. Jones & Co Girard, James Leach, Lockport. J. W. M'Clure, jr. Elk Creek, Parson Clark, Amboy. A. Lick, Washington, Marvin & Judson, Waterford, C. W. Burton & Co. Meadville, J. H. Haynes, North East, Norton & Haskins, Wattsburg, A. Fourtellott, Union, D. M'Intosh Columbus.

Dec. 25, 1846. 6m48

THINGS BY THEIR RIGHT NAMES.

THE good people of Erie and vicinity required to be reminded that the tract of land which affords the protection of this harbor, which as formerly connected with the main land, was *then* "the Peninsula," but now that a channel has produced a separation, it has become an "Island" and is very improperly call a "Peninsula."—Among other misnomers, a cooking stove is offered for sale in this market under the popular name of "Genuine Notion" which is no more like the genuine "Yankee Notion" than an Island is like a Peninsula. The *Genuine Store* has an extra fine by which the smoke and heat are taken away *from* the oven or applied *to it* at the pleasure of the Cook, while the counterfeit or spurious kinds, whether they are represented to be "Yankee Notions" or "Genuine Farmers," have no means of diverting the heat from the oven which renders them very unnecessarily and uncomfortably hot and subjects those who are within their influence to headaches and vapor baths which are very liable to produce a consumption of the lungs as well as of fuel.—We have the *exclusive right* to make and sell the *Genuine "Yankee Notion." Store* in the County of Erie, Pa., with "Spaulding's Patent elevated Oven," and a curiously contrived damper, to which we invite the attention of the Public. On the top of the oven are two holes which afford *two advantages*—that of *cooking in two extra vessels and* that of cleaning the soot from it without the labor and dirt which are occasioned by "taking down the stove."—Those who desire to see them in operation can call on the following persons in this Borough, and enquire how *they* like them: Charles Lynch. H. Cathcart, William A Galbraith, J. Ayres, John Hearn, M. Courright, or any one else who has one. They are heavy and durable and we will warrant them to suit if properly used. Remember another persons have the *genuine article* for sale, but

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Erie, Sept. 26, 1846. 18

HARDWARE.

FROM past experience we have been led to believe that dealing a little in the Hardware line has given our customers that satisfaction that we are out again with a large addition to our former stock; and are bound to sell as cheap as the cheapest. In our stock can be found Mill, Cross-cut, Hand and Compass Saws; Hand and Chopping Axes; Trace Chains; Brass and Iron Candle Sticks and fixings; Shovel and Tongs; Spades; Shovels and M. Forks; Coffee Mills, Hammers; all kinds of House and Door Trimmings; Curry Combs; Knives and Forks, Shoe Thread and Shoe Makers fixins; Percussion Caps; Ropes, Pocket Knives, &c.

Also all sizes of Iron and Steel, eastern and western Nails; Anvils, Vices and Hammers; together with a little of most every thing usually called for in the Hard ware line; for further particulars enquire at the brick corner, opposite the Eagle.

Oct. 17, 1846. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!—Who wants a Shawl of any price or pattern? Call at the cheap store of S. JACKSON & co.

November 21, 1846. 27

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings, Bed Tick, Cotton Flannel, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Batting, Waddings, etc. etc.

P. ARBUCKLE,

Nov. 14, 1846. No. 3, Perry Block.

PAINTS AND OILS.

2100 lbs. White Lead, dry and in oil,
300 " Red Lead,
200 " Litharge,
300 " Bost. Rochelle Ochre,
600 " Eng. Ven. Red
150 lbs. Paris Green.
74 " Sugar Lead,
2000 " Swan Whiting
73 " Gum Copal,
100 galls. Turpentine,
60 lbs. Chrome green and yellow,

Eddy's refined Lampblack, Linseed Oil, raw and boiled, Copal and Shellack Varnish, Indian Red, etc. etc.

J. H. BURTON & Co.

Nov. 28, 1846.—28 No 5, Reed House.

NOTICE.—The Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufacturing business will be carried on at the old stand of Ashley & Kelsey, where a constant supply of all articles manufactured by him will be kept for sale at wholesale and retail. Old Copper and Brass Ware taken in payment for Tin Ware. JOSEPH KELSEY, Jr.

Erie, July 6, 1844. 7

L. WARREN,

HAS removed his sash, blind and door Shop to State, between 7th and 8th streets, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order all articles in his line on the shortest notice. Those wishing to obtain first rate work at low prices would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Glazing done at all times. Glass and Putty kept constantly on hand

May 10, 1846. 51

S. SMYTH

HAS JUST RECEIVED from New York per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1846. 5

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1846.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish his old customers (and as many new ones as possible) with Hats of the Spring style, as cheap as the cheapest. Call and examine quality and prices for yourselves.

R. S. HUNTER.

Practical Hatter.

Erie March 28, 1846. tf45

FIRST APPEARANCE.

B. TOMLINSON, GEORGE KELLOGG.

THE subscribers, though some time in business, have not before found it convenient or agreeable to introduce into the papers a general advertisement. Being rather of a modest turn, they have been situated somewhat like the stranger in New York, who got upon a dry goods box in Broadway, to wait till the crowd should get by; and like him, having attracted a little public notoriety, they are prepared to get down and move quietly along, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to a choice selection of GROCERIES, interspersed with a few staple Dry Goods and other notions, just received from New York, Cincinnati, &c., which they design to sell pretty cheap for ready pay. Please call and see at 109 French street, next door to R. O. Hulbert, Esq's office, and at Sixth street Canal Basin.

B. T. TOMLINSON, & Co.

Erie Aug. 1, 1846. 1f

PITTSBURGH Rockingham Ware.—A beautiful article, and good assortment just received and for sale by

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

August 1, 1846. 11

HATTERS MATERIALS.—75 lbs. Extract Logwood, Sanford's best, Gum Shellact Verdigris, Oil Vitriol, etc. forsale by

Nov. 28, 1846.—28 J. H. BURTON & Co.

CANDY.

VANILLA Cream, lemon bar, do. drops, hoarhound bar, do. medicated, peppermint drops; peppermint, rose, wintergreen, sassafras, and worm lozengers; sugar plumbs, smooth almonds, almond candy, etc. etc. for sale by

M. W. KEITH.

Aug. 1, 1846 11

TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES.

A SPLENDID article for sale at No. 2, American Block. MATHIAS MAYER.

July 4th 1846. 7

WINDOW GLASS.

CARTER & BROTHER have just received their fall stock of Window Glass, which is large and complete—varying in size from 7x9 to 15x30, and will be cut to any size or shape desired, without extra charge. Putty always on hand.

Nov. 28, 1846. 28

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES AND BOOKS.

D. SPAFFORD respectfully informs Homœopathic Physicians and the friends of the system, that he has just received direct from New York, a good assortment of Homœopathic Medicines in tinctures, dilutions and triturations, also, pocket cases of medicines; physician's and family medicine chests, refined sugar of milk pure globules, etc., as well as books, pamphlets and standard works on the system.

Erie, May 25, 1846. 1

BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have just received a large supply of BOOTS AND SHOES of every variety and quality which will be sold very low. I. ROSENSWEIG & Co.

Oct 24, 1846.—23. No. 1. Fleming Block.

QUEENSWARE by the Crate—Birmingham ware—for sale by

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

April 18, 1846. 48

FLOUR AND SALT—Always on hand, at the lowest prices and of the best quality, by

Aug. 1846 TOMLINSON & Co.

VIENA, Carolina, Orleans and Scotch Plaids also Linseys, and Worsted Goods of all kinds *to sale very low at* CADWELL'S.

MUSTARD SEED.—A superior quality of Yellow Mustard seed for sale by

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

February 13, 1847. 30

WALL AND WINDOW PAPER of every variety at WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.

Oct 17, 1846. 23

1846.

WALKER & COOK.

FORWARDING, COMMISSION & PRODUCE MERCHANTS.—Will continue the Forwarding and commission business as usual, at their ware house on the Public Dock, Erie, Pa. and will be ready on the opening of Navigation of the present year to contract for the shipment of Merchandize from the eastern cities, or other places, to Erie, as they are connected with good responsible lines, and having some of the first class of Steam Boats and Propellers on the lakes running to their house, thereby ensuring the safe and speedy transmission of all property entrusted to their care. They will attend to the forwarding of goods up and down the lakes or to any of the Canadian ports on Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence—also south by the Erie Extension Canal.

CASH advances made on all kinds of Produce and sales promptly attended to. They will keep constantly on hand Bituminous Coal, in large or *small quantities, to suit purchasers.*

ALSO—Salt, Plaster in bbls, or bulk, Fish Iron, Nails, stoves and Castings of every description.

REFERENCES.

C. M. Tibbals, Erie,
John C. Beebe, "
Smith Jackson & Co. "
Johnson, Himrod & Co. "
Hall, Palmer & Co. Buffalo.
O. N. Chapin, Albany,
W. Monteith & Co. "
Otis, Clapp & Co. Boston,
George W. Holt & Co. N. Y. city,
E. B. Allen, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
James Browne, Toronto C. W.
Wm. D. King, St. Catherines, "
Standart, Jarves & Co. Cleveland, O.
Albert Ives, Detroit, Mich.
Newberry & Dole, Chicago, Illinois.

Erie, March 14, 1846 43

BANNER HOTEL, ERIE, PA.

THIS HOUSE, situated upon the corner of French and Fifth sts, recently known as the FARMER'S HOTEL, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years and refitted in a style not surpassed by any public house in the city

Its location near the Diamond, is the most central and convenient for all business purposes, and has connection with the different lines of stages running to and from the place for the accomm